دائماًساهِراً EVER VIGIL



An Illustrated History of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) 1958–2018

دائماً An Illustrated History of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) 1958–2018 First Edition 2018, Copies 1000

Author

Major(R) Aamir Mushtaq Cheema

Editor

Colonel Aftab Rameez

Valuable Contribution of Photographs
Major (R) Aamir Mushtaq Cheema
Public Relations Branch &
Computer Cell Archives, Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

ISBN#

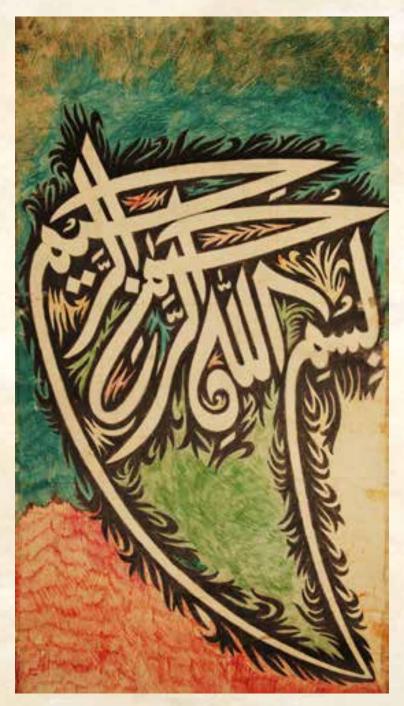
Layout and Designed by Aamir Ali Hafiz Noman

Printed and bound at:

Topical, Lahore info@topicalprinters.com

Published in 2018

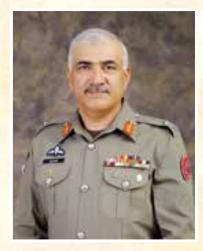
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by electronic or mechanical means, including storage and retrieval systems, without express permission from the Pakistan Rangers (Punjab).



Calligraphy by Sadequain







Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan

Hilal-e-Imtiaz (Military)

istory of Punjab Rangers is an excerpt of supreme sacrifices and is as old as inception of Pakistan. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), custodian of illustrious and rich history is maintaining its excellence in all professional pursuits. Being guardian of sensitive Eastern Border, Force is fully cognizant of its onerous responsibilities and Alhamdulillah, equally capable of living up to existing and future challenges. Since creation, it is ever evolving and undertaking positive strides in all spectrums to stay a vibrant and dynamic Force. I feel myself really honoured to command such a versatile outfit and men of substance.

It is matter of great privilege for me to endorse my message in the "First Ever" edition of History of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), which has been documented after much effort and research. Collecting and collating history of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) was difficult and arduous task, but it was considered essential to document the rich heritage, contributions made in different spheres and glorify all hidden souls. With this purpose in mind, eminent military historian Major Amir Cheema (R) was assigned the task to compile authentic history of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), who has completed the project in an impressive manner under compressed timeline. I express my gratitude to all individuals, Sectors, Wings, Pakistan Rangers Academy and the relevant Headquarters Staff, whose concerted efforts and contributions made it possible to accomplish this mammoth task and now the book is available for reading.

I extend my appreciation to ex Director Generals specially Major General Umar Farooq Burki, HI (M) whose enduring efforts helped in documenting the history of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). I hope that chronicles of great sacrifices of our men will generate new spirit and energy in younger generation and we will collectively work untiringly for the glory of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and the Nation. I would like each and every officer and soldier to read the history and re-live their pride while cherishing the glorious past and present.

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Zindabad

Pakistan Paindabad



Acronyms, Abbreviations and Expressions

Border The International dejure border with India

Border Pillar (BP) The white pillars of given dimension erected at regular distance on Border

Butti Illegal Pillars erected by BSF along Working Boundary are commonly referred to as Butti

Border Out Post Post located within 1000 meters of border

BSF Border Security Force of India

BGR Border Ground Rules. Signed in 1961 to govern the conduct of Pakistan-India Border Guarding Forces

CAF Civil Armed Forces including Frontier Corps, Rangers and Coast Guards

CR Chenab Rangers, a Corps of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

CHR Cholistan Rangers, a Corps of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

CFV Cease Fire Violation

Corps An individual component of Civil Armed Forces. Each Corps has four to six wings (should not be confused with Army

Corps which is commanded by Lieutenant General and has two to three divisions)

Commandant Officer in command of a Ranger Corps

Director General Senior most rank and officer commanding Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), presently Major General, on deputation from Army

DSR Deputy Superintendent Rangers, equivalent to Deputy Superintendent Police



DR Desert Rangers, a Corps of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

Gasht Patrolling either on camel, horse or foot along the border

Havildar

IGP Inspector General of Police

Inspr Inspector

JCP Joint Check Post

Jawan Soldier

Kacha Area within the bunds astride river having wild growth

Khura Checking The observation of the tracks along border, every morning or when required to locate the intrusion, movement of

humans and animals through the foot marks

Khoji One who is expert in Khura Checking

Lnk Lance Naik

Naka Check points near border to check the likely crossings by Rangers, mainly to counter smuggling. Naka is temporary in

nature and established mostly at night

Nigran Yearly and half yearly magazine of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

OP Observation Post

ORBAT Order of Battle

POW Prisoners of War

PR (Pb) Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

PRA Pakistan Rangers Academy

PRWVI Pakistan Rangers Women Vocational Institute

PNR Panjnad Rangers, a Corps of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)



PRES Pakistan Rangers Education System

RBS Rangers Battle School

RPS & C Rangers Public School and College

REPAID Rangers Environment Protection and Improvement Drive

RISE Rangers Institute for Special Education

RITE Rangers Institute for Technical Education

REDS Rangers Exhibition Drill Squad

Radcliffe Line The International Border between Pakistan and India, as awarded by Sir Cyril Radcliffe on 17th August

1947

RI Rangers Inspector, equivalent to Police Inspector

Sector Corps are also known as Sectors, an area of operation to guard or defend

Sep Sepoy, a Rank in Army and Rangers

SI Sub Inspector

SR Sutlej Rangers, a Corps of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

SR Superintendant Rangers, a Rank in Rangers

SRI Senior Rangers Inspector, equivalent to Army Subedar Major, he puts on rank of crown with stripe

Wazahat Bill of soldier against food consumed in soldier mess for a month or any number of days

Wings Subordinate units of Corps / Sector. These are equivalent to standard infantry battalion but with less

manpower and commanded by Wing Commander who is Lieutenant Colonel or Major on deputation from Army (should not be confused with Wing Commander, a rank in Air Force equivalent to Lieutenant

Colonel)

Working Boundary Boundary between Province of Punjab on Pakistani side and State of Jummu and Kashmir on Indian side

Zero Line The exact geographical line which divides Pakistan and India. At regular intervals border pillars (except

Working Boundary) are erected to act as reference points

Contents



Message by Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)		5
Acronyms, Al	obreviations and Expressions	6
An Overview		10
Chapter 1	Punjab through Ages - A Political and Military History	13
Chapter 2	West Pakistan Rangers - An Evolution 1947 to 1964	23
Chapter 3	Testing the Mettle – Rangers in 1965 and 1971 Wars	35
Chapter 4	Pakistan Rangers - 1972 to 1995	45
Chapter 5	Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) - 1995 to 2017	53
Chapter 6	Headquarters, Sectors, Wings and Task Force	87
Chapter 7	Joint Check Posts and Bilateral Meetings	141
Chapter 8	Training and Weapons	153
Chapter 9	Uniform and Messes	175
Chapter 10	Guards, Exhibitions, Mela and Sports (GEMS)	189
Chapter 11	Initiatives- Efficiency Multipliers	205
Chapter 12	Our Martyrs, our Heroes	225
Annexes		240
Acknowledgements		258
Bibliography		260





In Overview

akistan Rangers (Punjab) is a Force under the overall control of Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan with its Headquarters at Lahore. The Force is governed under "Pakistan Rangers Ordinance 1959" with the primary aim of guarding the eastern frontiers of Pakistan. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is guarding about 1292 km of Working Boundary and International Border from Head Marala, Sialkot to Sadiqabad. Besides performing primary task of guarding Working Boundary and International Border, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is undertaking Radd-Ul-Fasaad (Operation in Punjab), internal security duties, protection of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects and security of national assets.

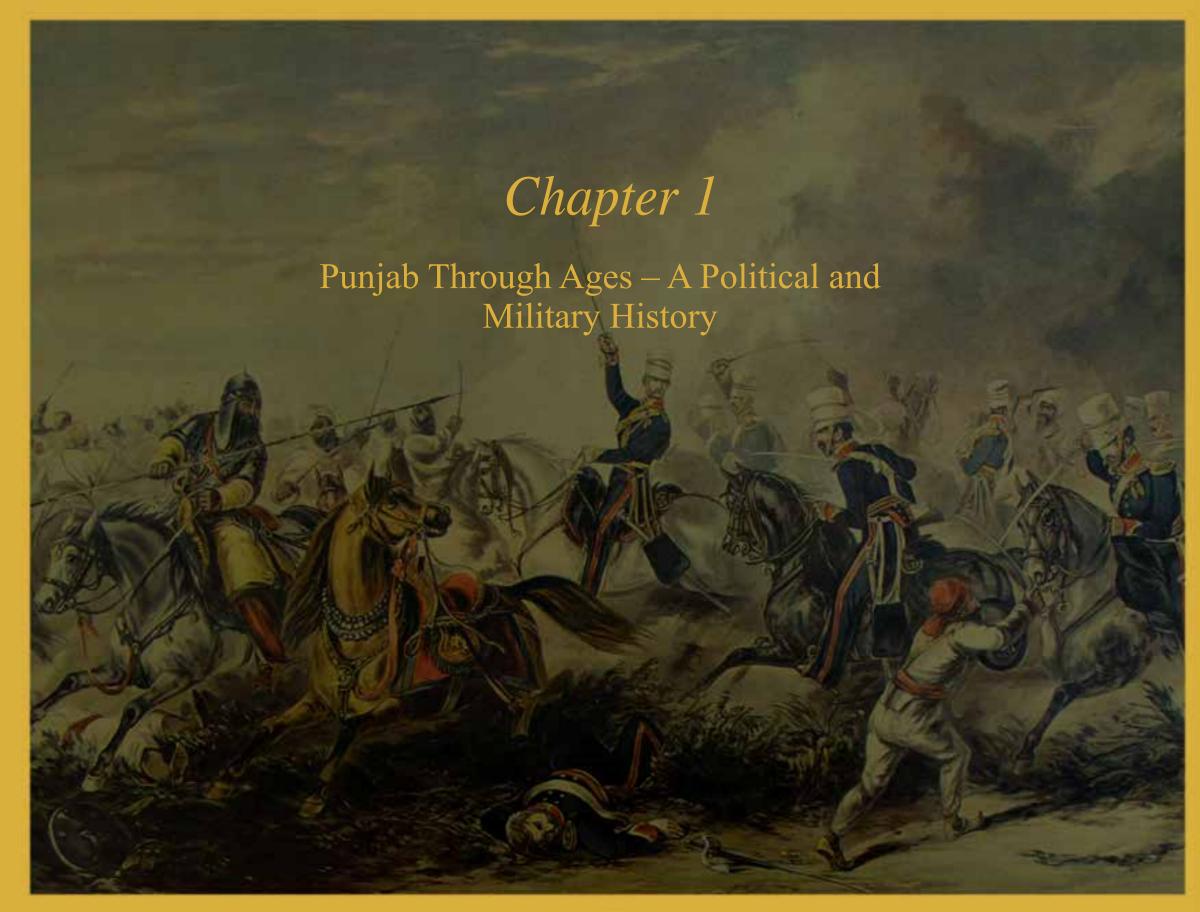
Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) has unique honour to conduct spectacular reveille and retreat ceremonies at Joint Check Posts (JCPs) at Wahga, Ganda Singh Wala and Sulemanki located on India Pakistan Border. All three Joint Check Posts are situated in front of Lahore, Kasur and Okara districts respectively on Pakistan's eastern border.

Rangers have also been assigned task of securing important monuments of national significance in major cities of Pakistan. Rangers notably contributes towards maintaining law and order situation in Punjab and capital city of Islamabad when called upon to do so. Presently, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is undertaking operations as part of Operation Radd-Ul-Fasaad in Province of Punjab, for which troops have been deployed almost all over the Province. Owing to enhanced mandate with ever increasing demand of providing internal security, major expansion of the Force has taken place between 2003 to 2005 and in 2015-2016. Pakistan Army is contributing towards command structure of the Force. Brigadier Saeed-Ud-Din Khan was appointed as 1st Director General of Pakistan Rangers in 1958. Presently, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is being Commanded by Director General Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan, HI (M).

Motto of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is دائماًسَاهِرا means "Ever Vigil".











Qunjab Through Ages – A Political and Military History

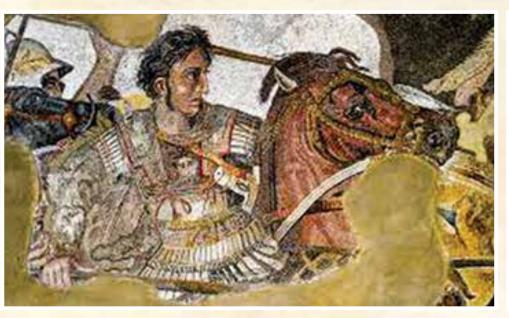
hile reading the history of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), it is important to first go through the politico-military environment and understand the culture of Province of Punjab, an area which is main source of recruitment of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Eastern border falling mainly in the Province of Punjab is being guarded by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab).

The word Punjab is Persian in origin, meaning 'Land of Five Rivers', which includes, from west-east, Sindh, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej rivers. All these rivers flow in a north-south direction, originating from the Himalayas. It was in 1920s that great archaeological discoveries were made which included the pyramids in Egypt, the ruins of Mohen- jo- Dharo and Harappa in Indus Valley. Military, social and political history of Punjab takes its origin from the invasion of Indus Valley by Alexander the Great in 323 BC. Valiant stand given by the Porus on present day River Jhelum and subsequent resistance offered by the Punjabis at Multan and by the natives all along the River Indus to the Greeks is not only the foundation stone of Punjab's military culture but also of Pakistan as well. With the passage of time further Aryan tribes came down into Punjab, they were known as the Sakans, Parithans, Pahlavas and Khushans, however it were the White Huns also known as Hepthalites who under Torramana in 460 AD established their capital at Sialkot.

¹ Cambridge Encyclopaedia of South Asia,1982, p-9., also see Woodbridge, Hilary Frank A History of Asia Volume 1, Formation of Civilisations from Antiquity to 1600. {Allyn,Boston,1964}, p-208.

Herodotus The Historia, translated by George Rawlinson, ed Manuel Komroff, [Tudor, New York, 1928], p-182. AryaDesh was the name of India, Northern Tribes call it India or Hindu as noted by Hsin-Tu in 7th AD, Chinese called India as Shin-Tu see James Legge, A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms The Chinese Monk Fa-Hien of His Travels in India & Ceylon AD 399-414, [Oxford, 1886], p-26.also see JhonKeay History of India [Grover, New York, 2000], p-57.

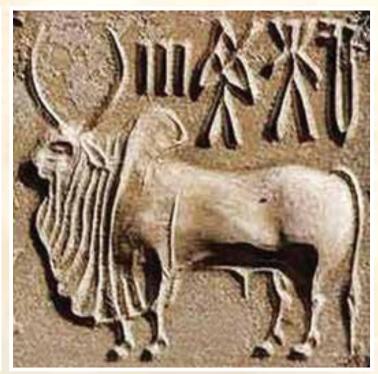






Alexander leading Macedonian Army while fighting against Porus





A seal of Harrapa Civilization depicting Bull and Indus Script





A painting showing conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim.

Advent of Islam

The turning point in the history of Punjab came with the advent of Islam (571 AD) and the invasion of Arabs (630-712 AD). For next almost seven hundred years not only Punjab but the entire present day Pakistan, India and Bangladesh remained a tributary to the Central Asian Turks including Mongols, Tartars and Mughals. The Province rose to significance during the reign of Akbar when Lahore became a seat for royal family in 1584. The Mughals controlled the region from 1524 until around 1739 and implemented building projects such as the Lahore Fort, Shalimar Gardens and the Badshahi Mosque, all situated in Lahore. It was Mughal emperor Akbar who classified Punjab in terms of 'doab' the strip of country between two rivers, thus area between the Beas and Sutlej as BistJullundar or Sararwal Doab. Area between old bed of Beas and Ravi as Bari Doab. The wedge of country between Ravi and Chenab was known as Rachna Doab, similarly area between Chenab and Jhelum was termed as Chinbath or Jech Doab, as River Jhelum was also known as Bihat and finally area between Jhelum and Sindh as 'Sindh Sagar'.³

³ Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1904.pp10-30.





Sikhs and British Punjab

Sikhism took birth in Punjab in sixteenth century. It was in 1799 that young Ranjeet Singh⁴ who hails from Gujranwala (Punjab) entered into Lahore Fort with his misl and within a decade he was ruling half of Punjab. Ranjeet Singh died in 1840. In the aftermath, Sikhs attacked British and this led to two Anglo Sikh Wars between 1842-1849, both fierce and bloody. First Anglo – Sikh War fought between 1845–1846 and Second Anglo - Sikh War 1848–1849 resulted in annexation of Punjab by the British East India Company (BEIC).

Modern history of Punjab thus starts from 1858, when it was raised to the status of province. In 1903 the present day Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Province was separated from Punjab and made a commissioner province.



Painting showing Punjab Irregular Frontier Force (Piffer) in 1849



United Lunjab had an area of 133,741 square miles; a tenth of whole Indian Empire, states occupied only 36,532 square miles. In terms of population, Lunjab had 8.1 % of the Indian Empire.



Punjab Bastion of Pakistan Movement

The very first resolution demanding a separate homeland for Muslims was presented in Lahore in 1940. Soon this resolution became the main force around which the politics of Punjab and India was governed. Punjab again was in forefront during the Second World War in terms of manpower inducted in military. Politically Punjab had a coalition government, with Muslim landlords as the premier (Sir Khizar Tiwana), having strong representation of Sikhs as well.

Under the Partition Plan of June 1947, it was agreed by all political parties including Muslim League and Congress to divide the India into Pakistan and Hindustan, thus Punjab along with Bengal had to be divided on communal basis. For the demarcation

⁴ Khullar, Maharaja Ranjit Singh. {Hem, New Delhi,1980}. pp-48-52, pp 121-129 also see Cunigham Joseph Davey {1812-1851} History of the Sikhs, {London, Oxford, 1918}.



of the area (Punjab and Bengal) a boundary commission was set up under Sir Cyril Radcliffe, whose mandate was 'to demarcate the boundaries on the general principles of Muslim and non-Muslim population and other factors'5. Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August 1947. A Muslim majority district Gurdaspur (Lahore Division) having four Tehsils namely Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Batala and Shakargarh; only Shakargarh was awarded to Pakistan while rest went to India. This unfair division further fuelled the already explosive communal atmosphere; trains of Muslim refugees were burnt and looted while refugees were raped, killed and abducted in Sikh states adjoining Pakistan in East Punjab especially the Patiala⁶. Among the States only Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan.

Punjab; Culture & Geography

The culture of Punjab is an amalgamation of Aryan, Greek, Turk, Pathan, British and Sikh way of life, however none has left its impact more, than the Sufi saints. Religiously, Punjab is the meeting point of two distinct interpretations of Islam; the Arab and the Central Asian schools of thought; which leans more towards Sufism. Therefore in Punjab, the saints are held in high esteem. Punjab and Persia are intertwined in history and Persian was the nobility's language in Punjab. Islamic caliphate and subsequent clash between the Arabs and Persian Muslims also have had its impact on Punjab. This is where these Sufi saints played a key role in keeping factions of Punjabi society together.

Village is the basic strand of Punjab's culture. Within a village, farming and agriculture is the main profession and as such farmers are held in high esteem and they form bulk of the population. Along with farmers who are called as Jats, the men who are serving in military are held in high esteem. Similar to old Aryan way of life, the religious men are held in high esteem in the village. Marriages are conducted in the caste and it does raise eye brows if it is contracted outside the caste. Punjabi is the language and it is spoken in similar manner by both Pakistani Punjabis and Sikhs, however it is written in different manners by both. The dialect is different in various divisions of Punjab, in south it is known as Seraiki and on west it is Pothohari. Punjabi life is colourful while music is part of it and so is dance known as Bhangra and Luddi. Dress is loose Kurta and Tehband. The Tehband is worn in different patterns by the Muslims and others. Turban or the Pug is the headgear while Khussa the footwear. Men wear jewellery in the form of ring but women are always elaborately ornamented with gold. Marriages are an expensive affair and



Scarlet Thread of Lunjab's culture is Aryan way of life; martial, happy, liberal, hospitable, social, a way of life in which caste and creed plays a fundamental role. Lunjab geographically is divided into three main categories, the green, semi mountainous and desert and as such its culture is also tri dimensional reflecting the geography.



http://www.legislation.gov.uk Indian Independence Act 1947 {accessed on 3rd November 2010} also see PervaizIqbalCheemaThe Politics of the Punjab Boundary Award working Paper No 1, September 2000, {University of Heidelberg}

Discussions of the Kashmir Dispute in The Security Council Security Council Official Records Third Year 6th January 1948-29th December 1949 {Lake Success, New York} p.43.





Painting by Maqbool-ul-Haq (Rangers Soldiers) showing cultural heritage of Punjab

often end up in credit for both parties.

Presently, Punjab covers an area of 127,595 square miles, having a population of 110 million with a density of 1300 persons per square miles. Administratively it is divided into 36 districts having 127 major towns. Literacy rate is 59.6 %. Peacock is the official provincial bird. Shisham is the tree and Urial is the designated official animal.⁷

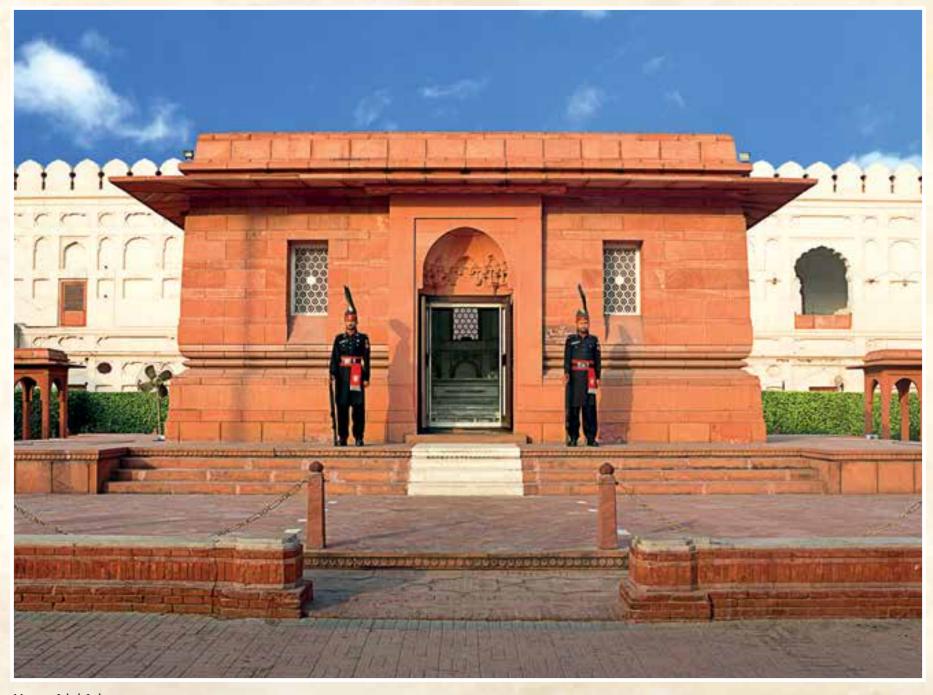
⁷ https://www.punjab.gov.pk/punjab_quick_stats



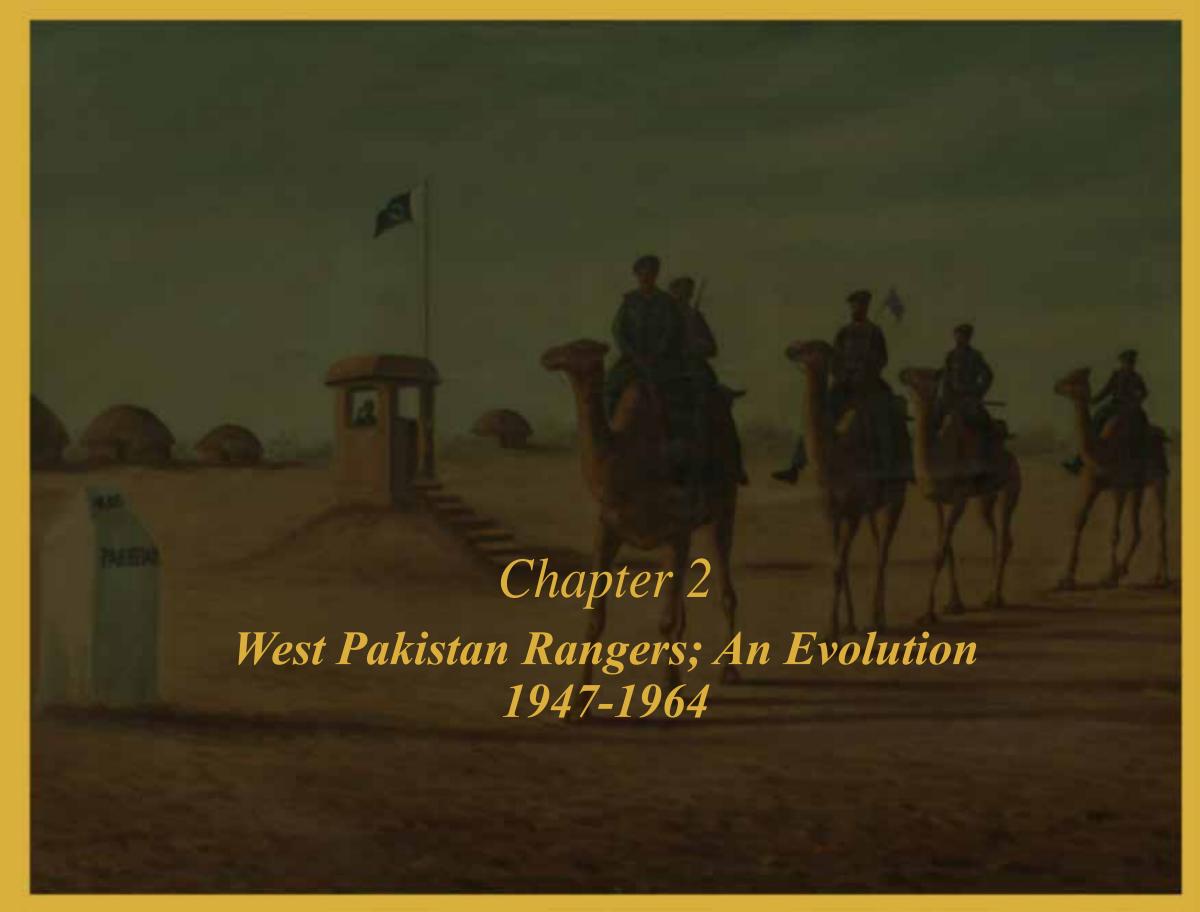


Minar-e-Pakistan





Mazar-e-Iqbal, Lahore





West Pakistan Rangers; An Evolution 1947-1964



Creation of Home Guards

istory's greatest and most gruesome migration took place as a result of the partition of Punjab in 1947. Millions of Muslims arrived in the city of Lahore as a result of partition whereby Lahorites rose to the occasion and people set up camps for the incoming brethren. It was in this atmosphere that a Home Guards was established mainly to facilitate the refugees in new home, to escort them from the border, establish law and order in the camps and assist the police and army in this hour of need. Home Guards was meant for Punjab and its Headquarters was established at Depot No.6 Royal Artillery Bazar, Lahore. It was initially composed of volunteers and the existing Police Force.

Home Guards in Punjab was spread from Gujrat to Sulemanki. It was placed under Inspector General of Police. Senior Superintendent of Punjab Police, E.W. Edwards who was appointed as the First Commandant of Home Guards. He divided the Home Guards initially into five sectors, starting from Sialkot in north, Narowal, Lahore, Kasur and Dipalpur. It goes to the credit of SSP Edwards that some of the posts which he sited at that time remain unchanged



Depot No.6 Royal Artillery Bazar, Lahore where Home Guards Headquarters was established in 1947



Inspector General of Police, Senior Superintendent of Punjab Police, E.W. Edwards appointed as the First Commandant of Home Guards



till today. Uniform which was simple shalwar kameez of militia colour, already in vogue with the Frontier Corps, a chappal as foot wear, a belt and a beret became outfit of Home Guards. It had a very short lifespan of six months. It was meant to protect the refugees and as refugees issue was over, so were the Home Guards.

Punjab Border Police-1948

Punjab Border Police came into existence through an act of Punjab Assembly on 17th January 1948. Its charter included, protection of persons, property and public safety. On raising of Punjab Border Police in 1948, Punjab Border Military Police, which was raised in 1904 by Lord Curzon – the Viceroy of India and meant exclusively for the notified tribal areas of Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur districts, was also incorporated into it. Provincial border police forces (including Punjab Border Military Police, Sindh Police Rifles with elements of Sindh Border Police and Khairpur Military Police) even before the partition were functional and checking the movement and smuggling from the provinces to the native states. The Bahawalpur Border Police was manning the Bahawalpur Borders with India and its adjoining state. Khairpur State with its Police was maintaining order on its own border. Similarly the Sindh Police Rifles was looking after the Sindh Province. The Punjab Border Police was structured on a combination of Army and Police way of life.

Lunjab Border Lolice
had one of the best hockey
teams in the country. They
defeated the national
hockey team in the very
first match in 1952.















Historical pictures during various activities from 1947 to 1964.











Historical pictures during various activities from 1947 to 1964.





Superintendent Police Haq Nawaz Tiwana

Punjab Border Police had Superintendent Police Haq Nawaz Tiwana as its first commandant. He was already serving in Home Guards as an adjutant. Punjab Border Police Headquarters remained in same Depot where the Home Guards was raised. Its way of working, induction, training, employment and deployment was more on the lines similar to police. It retained the same posts which were initially established by the Home Guards. Officers were transferred on deputation from the regular police department of Punjab Police.

This organisation remained in vogue till 1955, when 'One Unit' was adopted in Pakistan under which all the provinces of West Pakistan along with the native states were amalgamated and formed as One Unit. Thus Lahore became the

capital of One Unit whereas Karachi remained as federal capital. To fully comprehend the border policing of West Pakistan, it is pertinent to highlight the other police forces, which later became part of Home Guards.

Bahawalpur Border Police. Bahawalpur State was formed in 1748 by Nawab Bahawal Khan. After the partition, Bahawalpur retained its original entity. Bahawalpur Border Police was established in February 1948 and Mr Jamil Zaidi was its first commandant. He was serving in police at Hyderabad Deccan. The major border police stations were at Mojgarh and Derawar.

Khairpur State Police. Khairpur was another state which had joined Pakistan. Its area started from Reti near Sadiqabad (Bahawalpur) to Kum in Sindh. State itself was officially recognised by the British Raj in 1866. The State Police in 1901 numbered 216 all ranks. State shared borders with Sukkur District on north east, on east were the states of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer on south and south west the districts of Thar and Parkar.

Sindh Police Rifles. Sindh Police Rifles was a police force raised in 1942 mainly to counter the Hurs who were fighting against British. The Sindh Police Rifles was renamed as Sindh Border Police in 1948. Sindh Border Police was under the command of Inspector General of Sindh Police. Detachments of border police were posted along the border primarily to guard the local grazers against the cattle lifters from across the Rann and to stop smuggling activities across the border.



Emblem of State of Bahawalpur



Emblem of State of Khairpur



Insignia of Sind Police Rifles



West Pakistan Border Police - 1954

On 17th October 1954, the provinces of West Pakistan were combined and a new political set up was established as One Unit. The West Pakistan Border Police as such was an amalgamation of old Punjab Border Police, Bahawalpur Border Police, Khairpur Border Police and Sindh Border Police with its Headquarters at Lahore. Its role remained the same as in the past, to keep an eye on the eastern border of Pakistan.

West Pakistan Rangers - 1958

Process for raising of West Pakistan Rangers started on 11th November 1958, however official act for its raising was promulgated on 20th March 1959. Force hence was raised solely for 'protection and maintenance of order in the border areas' with the responsibilities to protect persons and property in the border towns, to apprehend any person unlawfully entering or leaving Pakistan, prevent smuggling, collect intelligence in the border areas, establish village defences in border areas, to coordinate between police and other agencies to prevent smuggling and to assist the police whenever required for maintenance of law and order. Rangers rather than having the Inspector Generals as in vogue in the Frontier Corps had the appointments designated as Director General, Deputy Director General, Commandants and so on.

Brigadier Said-Ud-Din Khan was appointed as the first Director General of the West Pakistan Rangers. It had three Corps namely Sutlej Rangers which was the Punjab Border Police and had an area of responsibility from the Melu Post (near Chamb in Azad Kashmir) to Bisoke Post in Kanganpur, a frontage of 700 km. Lieutenant Colonel Naeem-Uz-Zaman Zafar Khan was posted as first Commandant of Sutlej Rangers, with its headquarters at Lahore. Its main posts were at Wahga, Wehgal, Sehjra and Ganda Singh Wala-Kasur.

Desert Rangers was the second Corps of Rangers with its

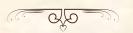


Brigadier Said-Ud-Din Khan



"Ranger" is a word almost alien to the military and civil culture and history of subcontinent.

It is American by culture whereas Dakistan had inherited the British military organisation and culture thus "Rangers" emerges as the very first organisation which was not raised on the British pattern rather on American way of life.

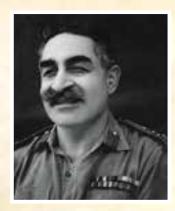




headquarters at Bahawalpur. It was looking after the same border which was the border of Bahawalpur State in the past and had an area of responsibility spreading over 450 km. Lieutenant Colonel Raja Ghulam Sarwar was the pioneer Commandant. Sadiqia, Khokar Tower, Sawar Wala, Moharsona, Khanwala, Ghaman, Longanewala, Sadewala, Achriwala Toba, Golari and Kishengarh Fort were its main posts. Bahawalpur was divided into two main Circles namely Bahawalnagar and Rahim Yar Khan.

Indus Rangers was the third Corps. It was the changeover of the Sindh Border Police and the former Khairpur State Police. It had the longest frontage of 912 km. Its headquarters was at Hyderabad. Narai Tala, Sobhawala Kalron Ka Tala, Mithrai and Haroon ka Tala were its main posts.

Brigadier Hisam 'Husky' Effandi, took over the command of Pakistan Rangers in August 1960 and remained in command till December 1964. He laid the foundation of the Rangers on solid footing and gave the glamour to the Force. He was one of the foremost polo players of all times. Through him and his game, the Rangers benefitted a lot. The famous polo match at Lahore during the visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip was an international headline. Brigadier Husky captained the Pakistan Team.



Brigadier Hisam M. El. Effandi



Queen Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh Prince Philips with Pakistan Polo Team



Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan appreciating the polo skills of Brigadier Hisam M. El. Effandi



Border Ground Rules

Radcliffe Line although accepted in totality by both Pakistan and India, however minor irritants continued on daily basis. Both countries decided to have some rules of the game. Border Ground Rules hence were signed on 26th August 1961 at New Delhi. Pakistani delegation was led by Mr S.K. Dehlvi the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, other members included Lieutenant General Bakhtiar Rana the sole corps commander at that time, Brigadier Hisam Effendi the Director General of Pakistan Rangers alongwith Surveyor General of Pakistan Mr M.N. Hashmi. Indian side was headed by Shri Y.D. Gundevia, members included Lieutenant General Daulat Singh, Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of Defence, Foreign and Commerce Ministries, Inspector Generals of Police, Irrigation Department and Survey Director. These rules are still in practice being adhered to and always referred to, to resolve border irritants. Under the rules, Pakistan has the responsibility of maintaining the 'odd' numbered border pillars while India maintains the 'even' numbers.



Fence on International Border between India and Pakistan



Border Pillar



Riverine Border Pillar to show demarcation of International Border falling in river bed between India and Pakistan



Demarcation of Border was first agreed in 1955, under what is known as "Mirza-Pant Agreement". Major General Iskander Mirza, Minister of Interior Pakistan and Govind B. Pant the Indian Home Minister, under the agreement, agreed to complete the demarcation within three months but it remained incomplete till 1958. It was renewed in 1960 and was completed in 1961-62. Both countries agreed to inspect the entire border bi-annually in March-April and October-November.

Border Crossing. Pakistan and India had open borders till it was fenced by India between 1988 to 1993. This border is characterized by attempts to illegal crossing, smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband items. Owing to effective patrolling by Rangers and fencing of border, smuggling activities have considerably reduced and crossing of border by individuals from both countries has been controlled to great extent.



Pakistan Rangers Check Post with confiscated smuggled items including twenty one maunds silver, hashish, opium and cloths



Pakistan Rangers Check Post with smuggled liquor





Rangers Week

Pakistan Rangers adopted the culture of Frontier Corps, which was having an annual Frontier Corps Week. Brigadier Said-Ud-Din Khan also introduced the same in Pakistan Rangers. The very first such week was observed in October 1959. It had Inter-Corps, Inter Wing sports competitions and Governor's Parade. Governor of West Pakistan was the traditional Chief Guest. Often the week was dovetailed with the Horse and Cattle Show. After raising of West Pakistan Rangers in 1958, President and Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan twice graced the Horse and Cattle Show / Rangers Week.



Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan assisted by Director General West Pakistan Rangers Brigadier Said-Ud-Din Khan giving away trophy at the Rangers Week in 1959



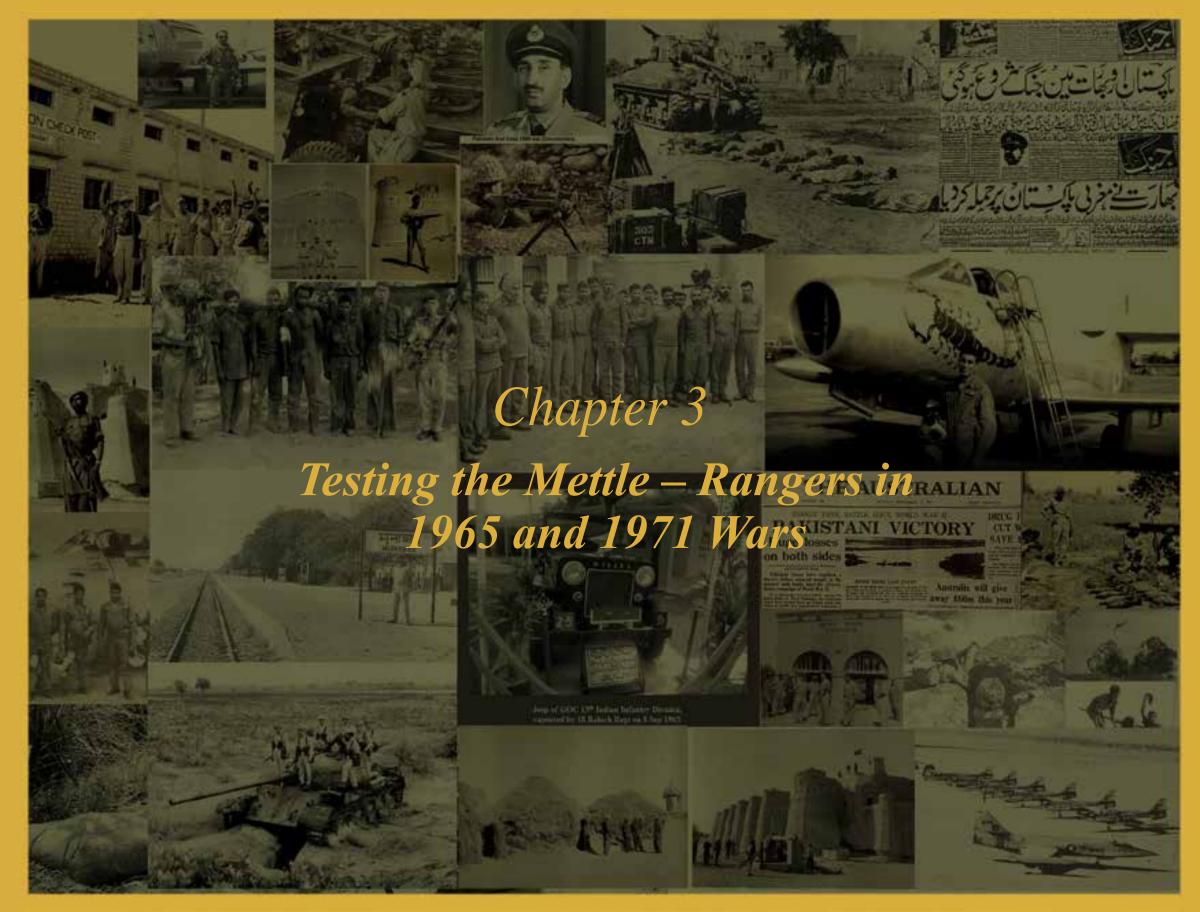
Nawab of Kalabagh Ameer Mohammad Khan Governor West Pakistan reviewing Governor's Parade during Rangers Week in 1963



Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck and Colonel Noor Muhammad Khan M.B.E. being received by Lt Colonel Naeem-Uz-Zaman Zafar Khan, Commandant Sutlej Rangers during Rangers week



Prime Minister of Pakistan Mohammad Khan Junejo reviewing Governor's Parade during Rangers Week in 1986



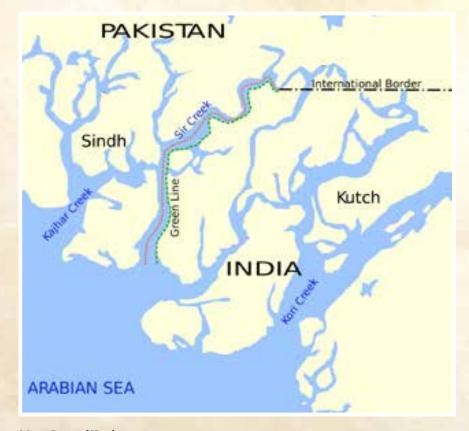


Zesting the Mettle – Rangers in 1965 and 1971 Wars

Rann of Kutch-Indus Rangers

akistan border in Rann stretches from Arabian Sea in the west to Nagar Parkar in the east, with a frontage of 402 km. In 1951, Sindh Police established a few posts along southern edge of Pakistan side of Rann. In 1953, these posts were abandoned due to cyclone, which were later claimed by the Indians. In 1958, Prime Minister Noon and Nehru discussed these posts and matter was put into cold till 1965.

Indus Rangers had a battalion strength in the Rann of Kutch. The posts were established at Mara, Kanjar Kot, Koltri, Khadai, Jatrai, Panchi, Vingi and Nagar Parkar. All posts except the last were manned by a platoon strength covering an area of 241 km. On 30th January 1965, the very first incident of the year took place when a patrol of Indus Rangers, while patrolling between own posts at Ding Sari – Mara detected the Indian movement and incursion. An Indian patrol was heading towards Indus Rangers Post at Kanjar Kot. On 25th February, the very first prolonged firing engagement occurred when India tried to forcibly occupy the Kanjar Kot Post. On 4th March 1965, Indus Rangers were placed under the operational control of Pakistan Army (51 Brigade ex 8 Division).



Map - Rann of Kutch



One company of 18 Punjab and a troop of 83 Mortar Battery were deployed alongwith Rangers in Nagar Parkar and remaining force of the 51 Brigade carried out its planned attack on the Indian forces around Sardar Post. The attack itself was executed on night 8/9 April 1965. Indus Rangers proved their usefulness by gathering required information about the area and the Post. Initial plan of 51 Brigade fell short of the objective. Later soldiers from Indus Rangers were incorporated in the infantry battalions as guides and 51 Brigade reinforced with an additional battalions by Major General Tikka Khan, the General Officer Commanding 8 Division, succeeded in achieving the desired objectives. Indus Rangers Wing played important role in the success.

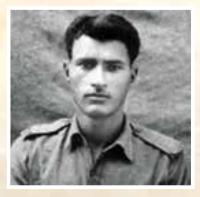
Rangers in Northern and Southern Sectors

West Pakistan Rangers was being commanded by Brigadier Khuda Dad and spread over a frontage of 1400 km. From Rann of Kutch in the south to Head Marala in the north, it had three Corps, each being commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. Each corps had two to four wings which were being commanded either by a Major or a Captain. Sutlej Rangers came operationally under command 1 Corps.

In the first phase, from 6-8 September, the pitched battle was fought on the gates of Lahore and Kasur where Sutlej Rangers had two wings namely Kasur Wing and Wahga Wing. It was the Sutlej Rangers which first broke the news of Indian attack. At 0350 hours, Rangers Headquarters reported to 114 Brigade about hostile shelling on Ichogal, Wahga and Gawindi Rangers Posts. In the second phase, from 8-11 September, Pakistan launched its offensive in Kasur Sector aiming towards Amritsar. In the third phase, from 11-16 September, Indians launched the main attack in Sialkot Sector. In Sialkot Sector there were two Rangers Wings (ex Sutlej Rangers) namely Sialkot Wing and Narowal Wing thus having a total of eight companies. Their task was to watch the area north of Chaprar including Phuklian Salient.

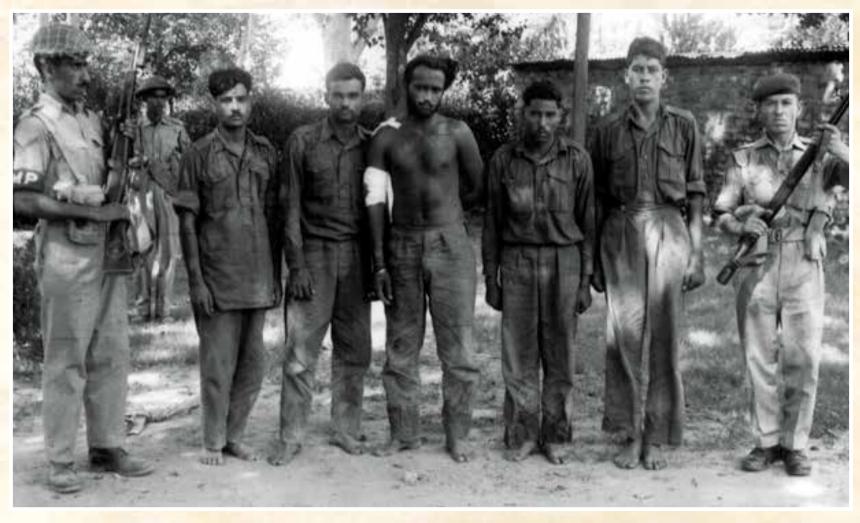
First Fire, First Shaheed and First Prisoner of War

The Indian activity across the Wahga Border was first picked up by Sub Inspector Mirza Sheeraz of 10 Wing. At 0200 hours on 6th September 1965, he noticed the heavy noise of Indian tank tracks, metal clanging against metal in the mid of night. He alerted the guard and took up positions. At 0345 hours, the very first Indian shell landed near the Post and then all of a sudden it was heavy machine gun fire, alongwith artillery shells exploding all around. Thus the very first round of fire on Indian advancing infantry was fired by the 10 Wing of Pakistan Rangers. Sepoy Adalat was tasked to bring



Sepoy Adalat Shaheed





Indian POWs captured by West Pakistan Rangers and handed over to Headquarters 114 Brigade – 1965 War

the grenade boxes to the bunkers. The Indian firing was so intense that own Rangers soldiers had to crawl for moving between the different trenches in own Post area. Sepoy Adalat became the **very first** shaheed of 1965 War, when a burst of enemy fire pierced through him while he was in the process of shifting the grenade boxes. There were a total of 31 Rangers soldiers (one platoon) and by dawn, 11 of them had embraced shahadat. The remaining platoon manoeuvred to new position and in the process, encountered an Indian Machine Gun Detachment, firing from under a small culvert, next to the railway line; they were taken as the **very first** Indian prisoners of war.



Major Aleem-Ud-Din was the Wing Commander at Wahga. Deputy Superintendent Rangers (DSR) Abdul Shakoor was his Second in Command. Wing Headquarters, office area, accommodation, family quarters, all located in between the Bamban Wali Ravi Bedian Link (BRBL) Canal and the international border were in a belt of five odd kilometers. Major Aleem's aged father was also present at Wing as he was visiting his son. Within an hour after the first round of war, the Wing was encircled by the Indians.

Indian army's captain, along with his troops marched into the Wing area where Sub Inspector Taj Mohammad and a few soldiers along with the Wing Commander and his father were standing and trying to make out something from this confused state of affairs. The captain, simply asked the Wing Commander to surrender while his troops were taking positions all around. Vehicle mechanic Zulfiqar alias Billu was also standing close to Major Aleem. He tried to interfere in between the conversation taking place on which the Indian Captain hurled abuses. Instantly Billu opened fire and shot the captain. Simultaneously the Indians reacted with an all out fire. It all happened within a few seconds, Major Aleem and his father embraced Shahadat. Billu was wounded and Indians bayoneted him till he took his last breath. Only Taj Muhammad was able to survive amidst this carnage. Although wounded, Sheraz and a few soldiers were able to retreat back to the main defences. This was the **very first** encounter of 1965 War. Later when Indians moved further west, they were halted by Major Raja Aziz Bhatti (Nishan-e-Haider) on the banks of BRBL Canal.



Major Aleemud Din Shaheed



DSR Shakoor Shaheed.

Tale of Fighting Spirit and Dedication

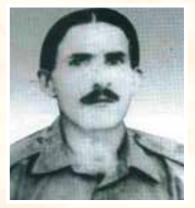
Major General Salim Ullah Khan², wrote 'It was 7th September's evening, Charlie Company of 5 Frontier Force Regiment was deployed on the banks of BRBL Canal. Two soldiers of Sutlej Rangers namely Akbar and Shah Wali were found straggling and were immediately caught, handcuffed and brought to company headquarters. On being satisfied that they are bonafide soldiers of Rangers, they were told to move back to their headquarters but both pleaded to be allowed to fight here as any movement and travelling will diminish their desire to fight the enemy. Company Commander agreed and both were allowed to fight alongside'.

¹ The Pakistan Army War 1965, p-194.

² Major General Salim Ullah Khan was Director General of Pakistan Rangers 1998-2000. See Nigran, September 2008.



They immediately proved their utility by highlighting the tracks and area in front of the company as both had spent almost years in the same territory; they were taken along in the fighting patrol. 'On 8th September, the Company received the mission to launch an attack on the villages Charwalia in first phase and Kirka Village in second phase. Shah Wali and Akbar acted as the guides in the successful attack. Shah Wali captured an Indian soldier as Prisoner of War (POW); the sole POW. On 13th September, Indian Air Force carried out strafing on the Company location and soon artillery shelling started. Shah Wali rushed to the light machine gun and helped the gunner in firing, it was here that he was hit with an artillery shell splinter and embraced Shahdat. Meanwhile, Akbar fought the remaining days of the war with the Company.



Sepoy Niaz Badshah Khattak Shaheed, Sitara-e-Jurat

Sepoy Niaz Badshah Khattak Shaheed, Sitara-e-Jurat

Sepoy Niaz Badshah was also part of Sutlej Rangers, deployed in Kasur Sector. On the morning of 6th September 1965 at Jaman Post, which had strength of two sections (20 soldiers) the first wave of Indian attack and fire power came as a surprise. It created a fog of war, in which soon the post was over run, however Niaz kept holding his fire bay. As the Indian fire intensified, so did Badshah's retaliation and vigour. He refused to be cowed by the absolute hopeless situation in which he had a chance to survive, provided he surrenders himself but he opted the path of warriors. In the end, when all had been over run, his was the sole bunker to offer a resistance. Indians after having failed to dislodge him, threw the grenades which promptly Niaz Badshah threw back. In the end, he embraced martyrdom. He was later praised by the Indians as well for

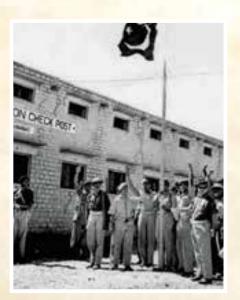
his outstanding courage. His dead body was taken to his native village after the war and buried with full military honour. He was decorated with Sitara-e-Jurat for his valour and became the first Sitara-e-Jurat of Pakistan Rangers.

Action in Rajasthan

In September 1965, Company ex Indus Rangers was tasked to take up position in front of Munabhao railway station which was on Indian side of the border. 53 Brigade commanded by Brigadier Azhar was in control of the operations. Apart from Rangers, 8 Frontier Force and 18 Punjab Regiments were part of the Brigade. On night 11/12 September 1965, fire was brought upon the Indian defences in which own Rangers Mortar Platoon also took part. By morning the railway station was captured by 18 Punjab Regiment. After the ceasefire on night of 23rd September, action in Rajasthan continued. The target for Rangers this time was Shakarbu Post. Havildar Gul Sher along with section strength reached the Shakarbu and found it vacant, hence occupied it.



Indian Artillery
records 'The Lakistan
brigade aided by the
Rangers and other
irregulars contained
the efforts of 11
Infantry Division'.
Desert ForceDecember 1965



Pakistani soldiers hoist a Pakistani flag at an immigration check post in Munabao



When 1965 War ended on 23rd September, Pakistan was holding a sizeable chunk of Indian Territory. In the southern desert, Pakistan Army along with Rangers had captured Kishengarh Fort, Tanot, Longanewala, Ghutara and area right down to Shahgarh. In the line of posts from Islamgarh to Ghutara being held by own Rangers, there was one post Sadhewala being held by Indians. Movement of own troops from Longanewala to Tanot and Kishengarh thus required long detours. That Indian post was getting reinforcement from Ramgarh. Thus an operation was launched in winter in the desert.

Desert Force-December 1965

The vast expanse of desert, with 51 Brigade in south and 105 Brigade in north, a distance of 640 km was militarily impossible to keep under vigilance, thus a new force was raised known as Desert Force. It was a combination of the Desert Rangers with Hurs as an integral part. Hurs the same very religious followers of Pir of Pagara against whom the Sindh Police Rifles were raised in 1942, now voluntarily joined the Rangers for the said operation. Sadhewala Post was captured on 2nd December 1965 by troops ex Desert Force and Army while Indians withdrew leaving behind dead bodies and Post commander, Lieutenant Paraveen Kumar who was captured.

It goes to the credit of all Rangers that when the 1965 year finally ended they had captured more Indian territory than the regular Army Regiments. 143 Rangers embraced martyrdom while their war performance was truly recognised through awarding three Sitara-i-Jurat, seven Tamgha-i-Jurat, eight Sitara-i- Shujaat and twelve Tamgha-i-Shujaat. Major casualties occurred at Wahga-43, Rajasthan-43, Kasur-27 and at Burki-11. Sutlej Rangers alone lost 103 all ranks in the war.



Pakistani Desert Force after capturing Longanewala Post



A Ranger stands guard outside Kishangarh Fort



1971 War East Pakistan

After the mutiny of East Bengal Rifles, West Pakistan Rangers sent one Wing from each Corps to East Pakistan. Four Wings (60, 61, 70 and 71) were raised taking troops from Sutlej Rangers, Chenab Rangers which was raised in 1969, Desert Rangers and Indus Rangers. 60 and 61 Wings were raised from troops ex Sutlei Rangers and Chenab Rangers respectively and dispatched to Dhaka in last week of March 1971. 70 and 71 Wings were raised from troops ex Desert Rangers and Indus Rangers respectively and dispatched in first week of April 1971. They were assembled at Lahore and Karachi and then transported on Pakistan International Airline flight to Dhaka. Rangers were integrated with Army troops and got deployed in Rajshahi and Mymen Singh areas to reoccupy posts vacated by East Pakistan Rifles. This strength was too less to cope up with the entrusted task. Wing dispatched by Sutlej Rangers was commanded by Major Muhammad Razzaq but later replaced by Major Nadir Hussain Mirza. Wing had strength of 557 all ranks. Chenab Rangers also sent a Wing to East Pakistan under the command of Major Iqbal Ahmed Khattak. The Rangers Wings were employed on the defence and security of airfields, railway stations and other installations. Wings were not employed as a single entity rather the companies were placed under command Army units at various places of East Pakistan.



Map of Indo-Pak war 1971, East Pakistan

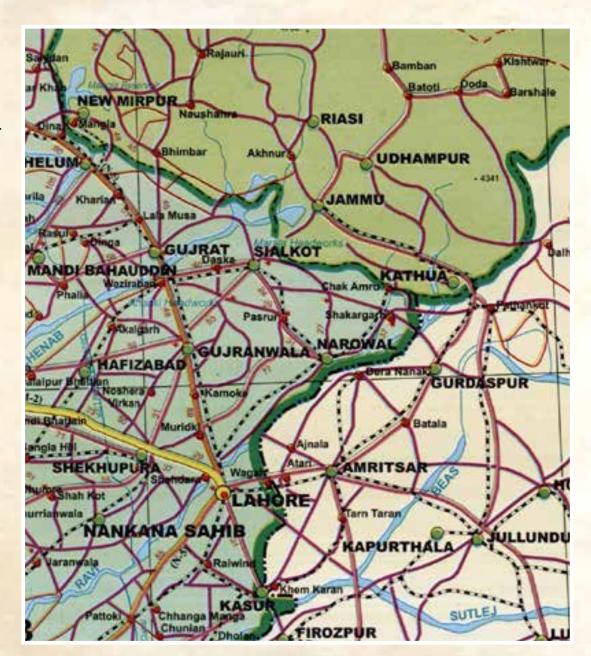


West Pakistan

Rangers Corps and Wings were placed under the operational command of Army formations and were employed on filling the gaps between own Formations, mostly they were employed for strengthening the defences. Thus Chenab Rangers was supporting 1 Corps, with its Marala Wing (1 Wing Rangers) in support of 15 Division and Narowal Wing (2 Wing Rangers) in support of 8 Division. Sutlej Rangers was in support of 4 Corps, with Wahga (10 Wing Rangers) and Kasur Wings (11 Wing Rangers) supporting the 10 and 11 Infantry Divisions respectively. Desert Rangers and Indus Rangers were supporting the 2 Corps and General Headquarters troops.

Rangers Wings and companies performed exceptionally well in the War. Capture of Ghatti Post and Village Thako Chak in Sialkot Sector by company commander Deputy Superintendent Rangers Qamar alongwith Sub Inspector Nur Zaman on the night of 3/4 December 1971 is one such example. In the Narowal Sector, Chindianwali Company which was deployed opposite Channa Malah for early warning, here, Havildar Inayat Shah who was the section commander set an example by fighting to the last bullet rather than surrendering to the Indians. In the Jassar Sector, one company of Narowal Wing was placed undercommand 38 Punjab Regiment. Company came under heavy enemy attack on 15th December, and refused to abandon its positions till these were over run by enemy tanks.

Pakistan Rangers suffered 221 fatal casualties, out of which 67



Map showing Thako Chak and Ghatti Post





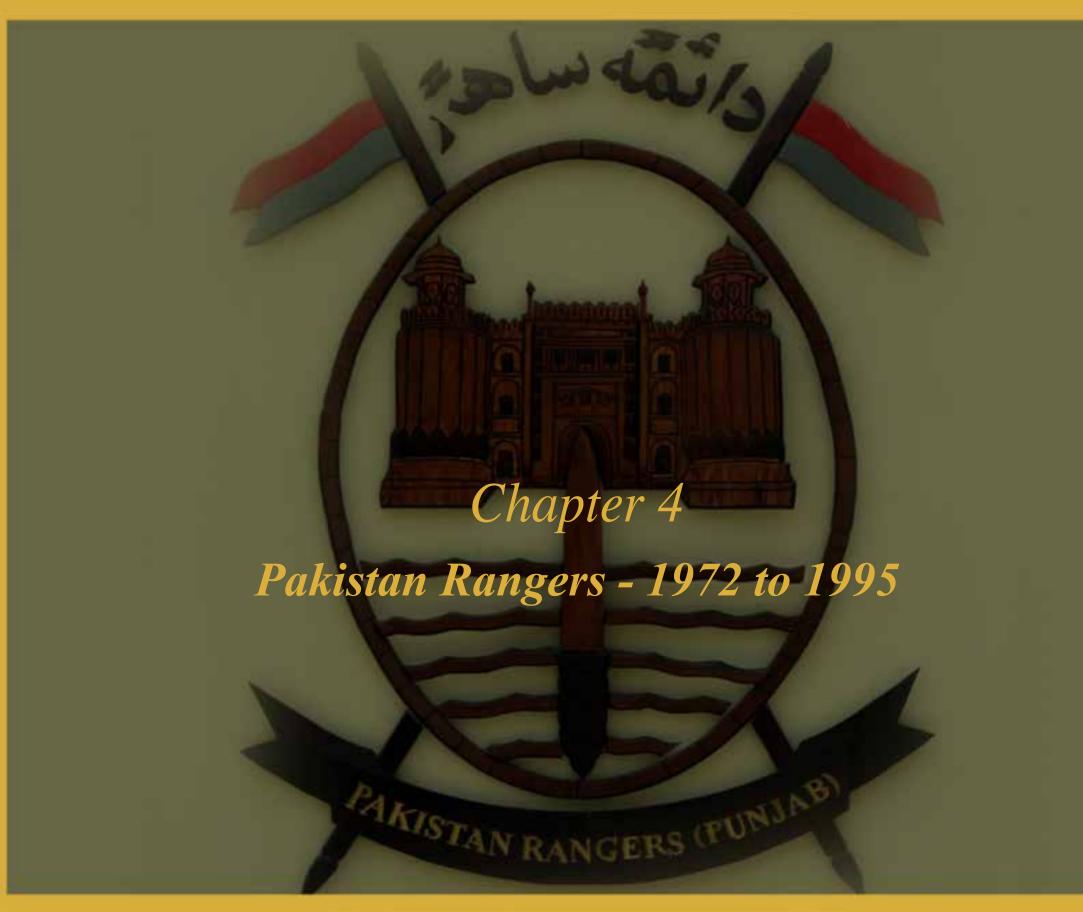
Indian OP captured by Rangers in 1971 War

occurred in East Pakistan (38 casualties in Rajshahi Sector alone, followed by Mymen Singh 24 and Kamal Pur 5). In West Pakistan, maximum casualties were suffered in Bahawalpur Sector where 35 Rangers embraced Shahadat followed by Sulemanki Sector (29 casualties), Sialkot Sector (24 casualties) and Badin (21 casualties). In terms of rank wise casualties, there were five sub inspectors, two havildars, eleven naiks, twenty seven lance naiks and remaining sepoys.

Sub Inspector Hanif Shaheed was decorated with Sitara-e-Jurat, while Sub Inspector Noor Zaman and Havildar Sher Muhammad were decorated with Tamgha-i-Jurat.



Sub Inspector Hanif Shaheed, SJ





Pakistan Rangers - 1972 to 1995

A New Look-Pakistan Rangers

n 11th April 1972, Federal Government took over the control of Rangers from provincial control. West Pakistan Rangers were now to be known as Pakistan Rangers. On 30th November 1974, as a sign of raising the morale and mark of respect for the sacrifices given by the Pakistan Rangers in the wars, a national standard presentation parade was held at Lahore in which Federal Minister for Interior and States and Frontier Regions, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan was the Chief Guest. Ironically the gazette was never published thus Rangers had to wait for a quarter of century before another colour parade was held for the same.

In 1973, the first signs of insurgency appeared in Balochistan which later engulfed the selected parts of the Balochistan Province. Dipalpur Wing which was part of Sutlej Rangers was nominated for taking part in counter insurgency. Later instead of the complete Wing, four companies under command Inspectors Mohammad Sultan, Ali Hassan, Ghulam Hussain and Arif Bangash arrived at Quetta in May 1973 and joined back the Force in December 1973. They did not take any active part in the counter insurgency other than guarding the provincial boundaries of Punjab and Balochistan.



Pakistan Rangers

played a key role in

ensuring security and

other protocol duties

during the Islamic

Summit Conference at

Lahore in 1974.





Reorganisation of CAF - Rangers

In 1975, Federal Government decided at restructuring the Civil Armed Forces. Ministry of Defence was directed to carry out reorganisation of CAF with a view to prepare them for their war time roles without prejudice to their peace time assignment. Presentation on reorganisation of CAF was made to Chief of the Army Staff General Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq on 9th June 1977, who principally agreed with the recommendations of the committee. Reorganisation of CAF was finally approved in February 1978.

Pakistan Rangers had 66 companies being organised into 13 non standard Wings. They were called as non standard Wings because rather than having standard four companies in each wing they were having 4-7 companies in each wing. The main point of the reorganisation was to have a standard organisation for all CAF. The Rangers, in the expansion plan had been allocated five additional Wings. Two such Wings were incorporated from the defunct Federal Security Force (FSF) and by reorganising the non standard Wings into standard Wings, further two wings were raised. Thus bringing the overall strength to 21 Wings. In the end, Wing was organised into four rifle companies and a headquarters company.

Motto of Rangers

No Official Motto was adopted at the time of creation of the Force. Later on, a need was felt to adopt a motto for Pakistan Rangers to boost the morale of troops and instill spirit into the Corps. The Motto "دائماسًاهِرا" of Pakistan Rangers was thus approved during command conference in 1976, which means "Ever Vigil".





President General Zia-Ul-Haq Visits

On 1st November 1981, President and Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq visited the Pakistan Rangers Headquarters at Lahore. He thus became the first Head of State to officially visit the Rangers Headquarters which showed the importance of Rangers. President General Zia-Ul-Haq again honoured the Pakistan Rangers on 29th September 1987, when Major General Hakim Arshad Qureshi was the Director General. It was on this visit that model of building of Headquarters Punjab Rangers to be constructed at Ghazi Road was shown to General Zia-Ul-Haq. President General Zia-Ul-Haq laid the foundation stone of Rangers Headquarters as well but later design was changed. Apart from this ceremony, President announced the grant to establish a technical training school for the children of Rangers personnel. In the same visit, President also approved the design of Shuhada Monument and establishment of a Rangers Housing Society. Perhaps the key note was establishment of a boys hostel for the children of those Rangers soldiers who are posted on border outposts. President General Zia-Ul-Haq, visited Rangers Headquarters for 3rd time on 3rd April 1988.



President General Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq being introduced by Brigadier Humayun, Director General Pakistan Rangers to Rangers Officers on his visit to Rangers Headquarters, 1981



Model of building of Headquarters Pakistan Rangers approved by General Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq





President General Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq visit to Rangers Headquarters, April 1988. President flanked by Major General Hakeem Arshad, Director General, Pakistan Rangers (Left) and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif then Chief Minister Punjab (Right)



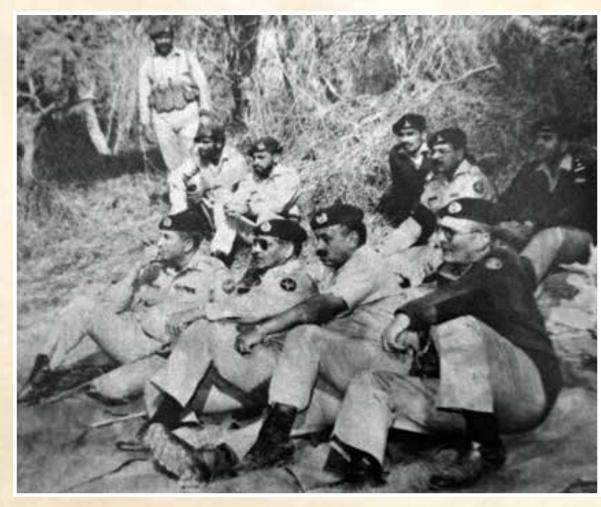
Anti Dacoit Operations - Sindh

In 1985, company each from Chenab, Desert and Sutlej Rangers apart from Indus Rangers were grouped and moved to Sukkur, Pano Aqil, Ghotki and Mir Pur Mathelo. These companies carried out anti dacoit operations in Rohri, Bela, Bhai Jee Shariff, Adilpur Forest, Loi Pull, Ghotki Feeder, Jacobabad and Kashmore. Some of the notorious dacoits including Mohammadoo, Sudhar, Ghulam Nabi Korai and Khargee Chachroo gang were killed in the operations.

Mehran Force

In October 1987, during a conference held at Karachi headed by Prime Minister, it was principally decided to raise a new Force in Sindh to be known as Mehran Force. Pakistan Rangers was tasked to raise the new outfit. In the first phase, 5000 strong force had to be raised by June 1989. By 30th October 1988, the Force headquarters and one Corps known as Shahbaz Rangers having three rifle wings i.e., 40, 41 and 42 were raised. In the second phase, which lasted till 30th June 1989, another Corps known as Bhittai Rangers with three rifle wings namely, 50, 51 and 52 were raised. In the third phase, Qasim Rangers was raised. The organisation of the Mehran Force was identical to the existing structure. Each Corps had four Wings, each Wing having strength of 730 all ranks. Within a year of raising, it had killed 30 dacoits and captured 1327 criminals. It also confiscated 388 different calibres of weapons and 6643 rounds of ammunition. Overall it conducted 379 operations. Later on, Mehran Force was merged into Pakistan Rangers Sindh in 1995.

Rotation and Relief. Wings rotation for the first time started in January 1992. 10 Wing at Wahga moved to Mirpur Khas to relieve 41 Wing. 2 Wing from Narowal replaced 40 Wing at Nawab Shah. 11 Wing at Kasur similarly replaced 60 Wing at Hyderabad and 1 Wing moved from Head Marala to Pano Aqil to replace 42 Wing. This was the first ever such Rotation and Relief of Rangers. Rotation and Relief formally restarted in 2008.



Interior of Sindh, Anti-Dacoit Operation, 1988. From L to R: General Asif Nawaz Janjua (Commander 5 Corps); General Mirza Aslam Beg (COAS), Brigader Tariq Mehmood (Commander SSG) and Major General Hakeem Arshad Qureshi (DG Pakistan Rangers)



Bifurcation of Pakistan Rangers

In early 1990s, ethnic and sectarian violence resulted in wide spread unrest in Karachi and Hyderabad. To control the situation, Federal Government decided to substantially increase the strength of Rangers and raising of separate headquarters for Sindh. Hence, Pakistan Rangers was bifurcated. Thus in July 1995, Sindh Rangers became an independent entity and Pakistan Rangers became as it is today 'Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)' or simply as Punjab Rangers. Sindh Rangers mainly constituted of Mehran Force and Indus Rangers operating in the Province of Sindh.





Chief of Army Staff visits to Rangers Headquarters

Visit of Chief of Army Staff to any Formation is a matter of great honour more so, to Civil Armed Forces. Three Army Chiefs paid visit to Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) beside visit of President General Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq between 1989-1995. General Mirza Aslam Beg paid visit to Rangers Headquarters in 1989 while General Asif Nawaz Janjua visited the Rangers Headquarters in 1991 and General Abdul Waheed Kakkar honoured Pakistan Rangers in 1993.



Chief of the Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Beg being introduced to Rangers Officers during his visit to Pakistan Rangers Headquarters in 1989

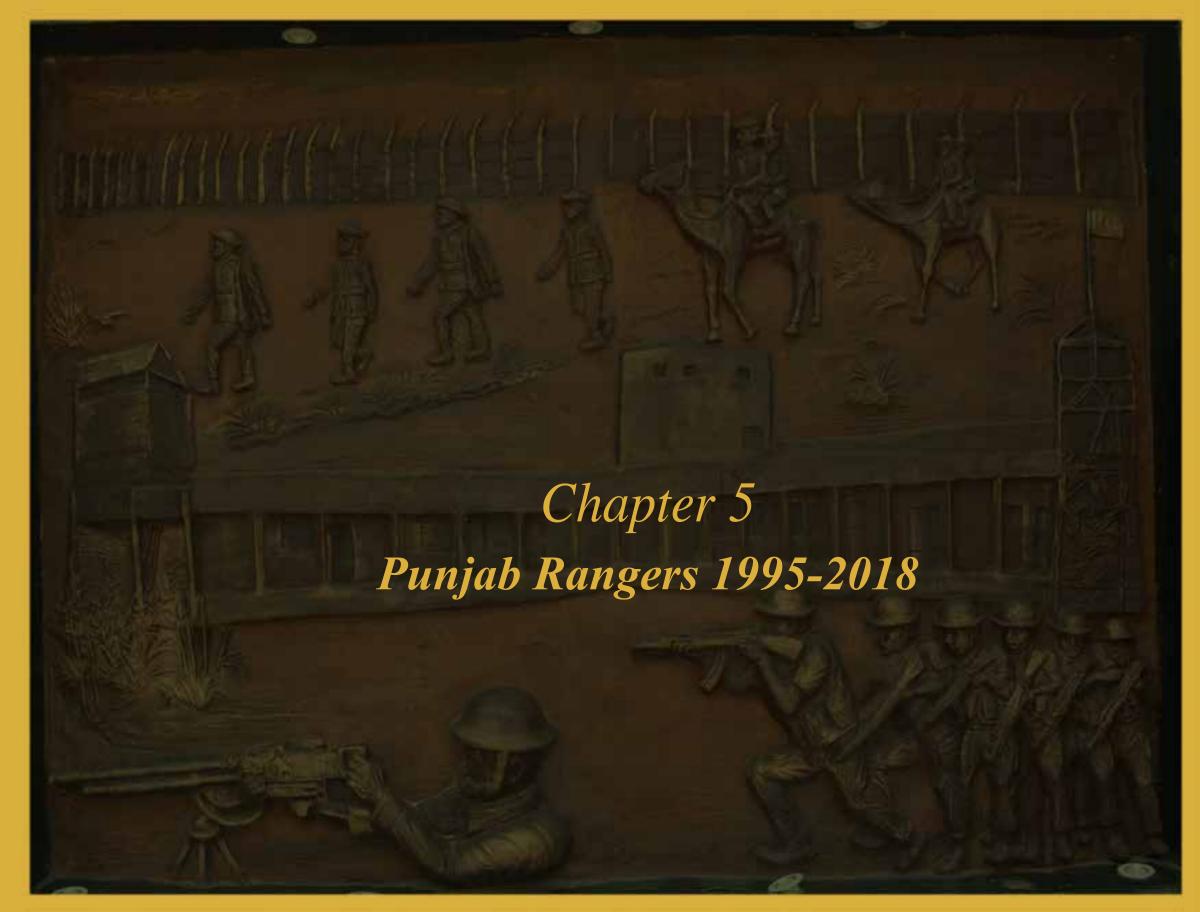


Chief of the Army Staff General Asif Nawaz Janjua being presented Rangers souvenier by Major General Safdar Ali Khan, Director General, Pakistan Rangers during former's visit to Rangers Headquarters, 1992





Chief of the Army Staff General Abdul Waheed Kakar visit to Pakistan Rangers Headquarters in 1993





Punjab Rangers 1995-2017

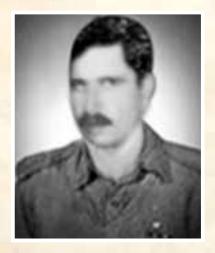
Border Violations

he firing duels on the Working Boundary have become a regular feature in which both countries employ mortars and light machine guns to cause damage to each other. In June 1997, Road Harpal - Kingra, approximately 400 meters west of Village Harpal was a constant target of unprovoked enemy fire and many Pakistani civilians were killed and injured as a result. Viewing the seriousness of situation, 2 Wing Commander tasked his Second in Command, Major Muhammad Jameel to construct a bund between the road and Working Boundary for protection of civilians. Though the task was not simple, the motivated officer along with his dedicated team comprising two platoons started construction of the bund despite enemy shelling and Small Arms fire. The valiant soldiers of 2 Wing worked day and night to complete the bund construction. On 10th June 1997, Major Jameel was hit by a burst from enemy's Light Machine Gun and as a result embraced Shahadat. The brave son of soil Major Jameel (Shaheed) was later awarded Sitara-e-Basalat by Government of Pakistan for endless devotion in construction of the bund. One officer and nine soldiers of 2 Wing also embraced Shahadat during employment on Working Boundary and were awarded one Sitara-e-Basalat and six Tamgha-e-Basalat for supreme sacrifices made in the line of duty.

On 18th June 2002, when the tension between Pakistan and India was at its peak, Lance Naik (Lnk) Maqsood Ahmed of Post Al-Badar (Now Post Maqsood Shaheed) was bringing a she camel back to the post along the Zero Line. At the same time, two Indian jeeps carrying 16 Indian BSF jawans were patrolling closeby. When Lnk Maqsood Ahmed reached near Border Pillar No.354/1, the BSF persons came down from their vehicles and abducted him. They dragged him and tried their level best to put



Major Jameel Shaheed



Lance Naik Maqsood Ahmed Shaheed

him into their vehicle but he gave them a stiff resistance. Lnk Tariq and Sepoy Muhammad Abbas who were performing sentry duties at an OP near the post observed this incident and challenged the BSF patrolling party. They at the same time informed the Company Commander, DSR Muhammad Anwar through a civilian.

DSR Muhammad Anwar swiftly reached the place of occurrence and demanded the BSF patrolling commander to release Lnk Maqsood Ahmed but the BSF patrol commander refused and took up positions while dragging Lnk Maqsood Ahmed into the bushes about 60 meters away from the Zero Line. By the time all the jawans of Post Al-Badar had joined the Company Commander DSR Muhammad Anwar who then ordered to open fire on the BSF patrolling party. Within the next two hours, Wing Commander Lieutenant Colonel Saif Ullah Bangash and Second in Command Major Jalal Ud Din Khan with available jawans also reached the place of incident.

BSF patrolling party tried to cross over the other side of the fence through the gate but failed due to the continuous small arms fire of Rangers troops. Six Indian BSF jawans were killed as a result. At first light the next day, Indian Army and BSF opened fire by Vickers guns, artillery, 120-mm heavy mortar, grenade launchers and other weapons. A huge volume of enemy fire came onto Rangers troops which destroyed the Post. Under cover of that heavy fire they evacuated the dead bodies, vehicles and moved to the other side of the fence. At 1230 hours the fire stopped and flag meeting was held between Pakistan and India at Border Pillar No.356/1. Commander Desert Rangers Colonel Sajjad Amin-Ud-Din and Wing Commander Lieutenant Colonel Saif Ullah received the dead body of Lnk Maqsood Ahmed (Shaheed) from BSF India which was badly tortured.



Major General Hussain Mehdi, Director General, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) offering dua after inaugurating Maqsood Shaheed Post



Contributions at Posts

Operational contributions to enhance preparedness at border remains continous feature undertaken in almost all eras, however emphasis keeps changing owing to prevalent needs. There were fewer border posts till 1998. In next decade no less than 340 posts were constructed along with 300 steel towers. Major General Hussain Mehdi, Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) during his long tenure of five and a half years contributed greatly by changing the complexion of Rangers Posts and improved structure from mud based to concrete. Thus, the whole of eastern border (Punjab) has been brought under the close observation. Firepower of Rangers was also augmented with induction of rocket launchers, mortars, recoilless rifles and automatic guns. These posts were built with concrete and provided with basic facilities of rooms, bathrooms, kote and kitchen. Quality of life also improved at most of the posts while electrifying more than 310 posts with solar lights and electricity improvement at 135 posts with refrigerators, fans and desert coolers. At places reverse osmosis plants have also been installed to turn brackish water into sweet water. Steel watch towers have been replaced with concrete structures especially in desert, whose height vary from 40-120 feet. Posts were named after the Islamic heroes and Rangers' Shuhada. Posts were present in the past also but the major difference is in the construction material being used at new posts which are built with concrete.



Solar powered system installed at Border Outpost in Desert Sector





Water taken out from the well in Desert Sector in early days



Reverse Osmosis plant installed at Border Out Post in Desert Sector

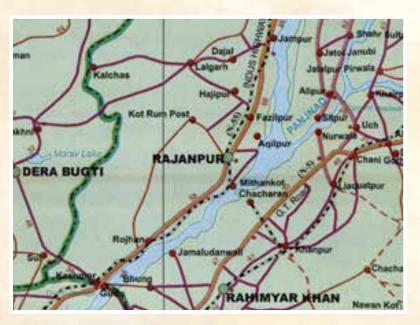


Internal Security- A Continuous Challenge

Punjab Rangers is fighting on three distinct fronts. First and foremost is the protection of the borders, secondly to assist Army and intelligence agencies in the hunt for terrorists and last but not the least to carry out internal security duties including protection of national assets, vital installations, provision of security on mass political and religious rallies with a view to maintain law and order, security on national / international events and work "In Aid Of Civil Power."

Sui Northern Gas Pipe Line and Tri Border Junction

Rajanpur is the South Western District of Punjab Province bordering with Sindh and Balochistan. Area is combination of plains, desert and mountains. In January 2003, law and order situation in the area got worst, writ of Government was being challenged, road robberies, bomb blasts, blowing up of Sui Northern Gas Pipe Line (SNGPL), kidnapping of Government officials and civilians became common by miscreants for ransom and other vested interests. Troops of Pakistan Rangers were deployed in Tri-Border Area for protection of SNGPL, other important installations and for maintaining law and order. Bugti farraries establishing their foothold in tribal belt of district Rajanpur and mountainous territory located along Punjab-Balochistan Border would penetrate through Daras / Nullahs and start posing problems for the Rangers troops performing the duty along SNGPL. These farraries would safely manage to approach gas pipe line, damage it and go back towards their hide outs by using these Nullahs / Daras.



Tri-Border Area of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan

"Operation Fair Deal" was launched from 9-16 July 2003 in which Punjab Rangers troops participated in joint operation with Pakistan Rangers (Sindh) and Frontier Corps Balochistan to seal the provincial border against farraries fleeing from provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

Later in view of the ground realities, a need was felt to establish posts in tribal belt area along Punjab-Balochistan border for better and effective protection of SNGPL. Initially, responsibility of construction of Police Posts (PPs) and Police Stations (PSs) in tribal belt was given to Punjab Police but due to their reluctance, responsibility was assigned to Pakistan Rangers Punjab (Desert Rangers and Cholistan Rangers) who started construction



of fifteen PPs and two PSs in tribal belt at tactical locations and expected crossing routes of farraries to control their infiltration and to safe guard the area. Farraries started regular attacks on convoys, working parties and also laid mines on tracks due to which eleven Rangers embraced Shahadat while twenty four got injured besides damage to five vehicles. However, task of construction of PSs and PPs was completed to meet this challenging task of controlling infiltration of farraries from Balochistan. PS-1, PP-1 and PP-2 were handed over to Punjab Police, while PP 3-8 are being manned by Wing deployed in Kashmore and PP-9 to 15 are being looked after by Task Force Rajanpur.

Sepoy Nawazish Ali (23 Wing) was amongst the very first Rangers who laid their lives for the motherland and to keep the name and flag of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) high. He took his last breath on night 7/8 July 2006 when farraries attempted to attack a gas pipe line but their aims were thwarted by men like Nawazish.

Sectarian Clashes in Gilgit -2005

8 Wing, Punjab Rangers was despatched to Gilgit in 2005. No sooner the Wing arrived in the area, it started cleansing the city from weapons. On 13th October 2005, a convoy of 8 Wing was ambushed during which two soldiers embraced shahadat and six others were injured. During its deployment at Gilgit (2005-2008), 8 Wing apprehended 352 persons and captured 145 weapons of different calibre. Troops of Punjab Rangers performed exceptionally well as they succeeded in restoring peace and maintaining law and order in once sectarian prone



Weapons and swords confiscated by Desert Rangers troops from fararis in Tri-Border Area of Rojhan, 2004



Map of Gilgit







Rangers performing internal security duty - Gilgit

area. A company later was deputed to protect Bhasha – Bassri area of Karakorum in 2012. In March 2015, the terrorists attacked the Bhasha Post (80 Wing) which was repulsed. During the defence of the Post no less than six rangers were injured.

Overall since 2005, 5781 individuals have been apprehended on various charges and 1870 weapons recovered in various operations / snap checking. One rangers wing continuous to perform internal security duties at Gilgit / Basri Bhasha.



Rangers during internal security duty - Gilgit

Manawan Operation Lahore

On 30th March 2009, terrorists attacked Police training centre Manawan, Lahore and killed a number of under training Police recruits. Law Enforcement Agencies reacted promptly and entire area of training centre was cordoned and sealed off to prevent the escape of terrorists from the scene. Two companies ex Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) (commando company and one company of 10 Wing) participated in operation alongwith Police. Troops ex SORT (Special Operations Rangers Team) apprehended a terrorist having hand grenade. Terrorist was disarmed and handed over to the intelligence agencies for further interrogation.

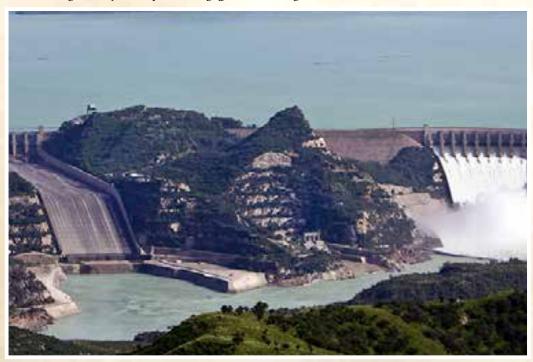
Deployment of Rangers Troops at Tarbela Dam Project

Wing ex Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) has been deployed at Tarbela Dam since 25th April 2009 for protection of Terbela Dam Project / Ghazi Bharotha Hydro Power Project. The task is being performed in a befitting manner by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab).





Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) troops cordoning off Police Training Centre, Manawan, Lahore



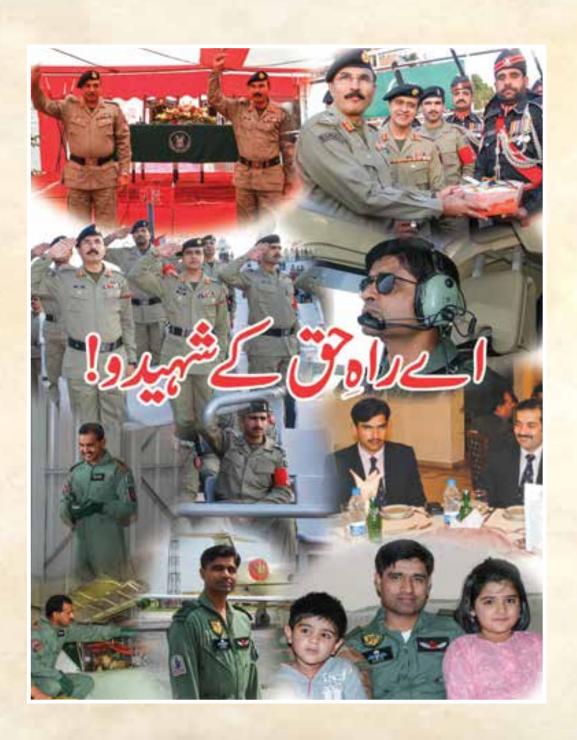
An aerial view of Tarbela Dam

Fatal Crash-1st June 2010

Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Major General Muhammad Nawaz, his son Captain Asif Nawaz who was also his Aide De Camp, pilot of Jet Ranger helicopter Lieutenant Colonel Amir Abbas and crew chief Subedar Abad Ullah, took off from Lahore on 31st May for inspection of Task Force Rajanpur; they stayed the night at Dera Ismail Khan. On 1st June, the helicopter took off at 0900 hours setting the course for Rajanpur but bad weather compelled the pilot to change course, setting bearing for Kashmore where 2 Wing was deployed. At 1030 hours, the helicopter crashed at Kot Sultan near village Bikahri Ahmed, District Layyah, over River Indus. The shuhada and helicopter wreckage was found 100 meters away from the banks of River Indus.



Nawaz Shaheed Camp established in the name of Shaheed General in Rahim Yar Khan



Panjnad Rangers and Islamabad - A lasting bond

Islamabad is surrounded and overlooked by Margalla Hills on northern side. In a curved manner, the entire area from west to north-east is hilly, semi mountainous and rugged. Troops of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) are guarding the hills to ensure the safety of the Capital. Panjnad Rangers is also manning over a dozen posts on the Margalla Hills to ensure security of Capital City which is mentally and physically an arduous task as it involves foot trekking of over 8 km. Besides, Panjnad Rangers troops are guarding buildings of national importance, diplomatic enclave and play an important and pivotal role in maintaining law and order in case of disturbance in the city and undertake intelligence based operations where needed. Moreover, a joint Rapid Response Force comprising of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and Islamabad Police catering for security of all sectors of Islamabad has been established since 2014.





Weapons and amunition recovered by Panjnad Rangers troops from Capital City Islamabad



Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) security duties at Parliament House, Islamabad.





Elections – Now a Regular Event

Rangers have been supervising the elections in Punjab since 1989. One key factor as to why the political parties insist on having the presence of Rangers in and around the polling booths is the integrity of a Ranger, on which the people have firm belief. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) as such are deployed around the polling stations, as quick response force and even within the polling stations to maintain peace. Punjab Rangers in 2013 Elections were deployed in 23 districts of Punjab including Islamabad. Even during by-elections especially at provincial level, Rangers are employed for ensuring peace and smooth conduct of polling and sometimes placed under command Army for the same task.



Major General Hilal, Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) on visit to Election Centre - 2013





Rangers stand alert during Elections



Long Marches and Dharnas

In January 2012, the 'Long March' in Islamabad was the first test case in present decade. Namoos-e-Risalat Rally in 2013 became critical but controlled by troops of Panjnad Rangers. Dharna (sit in) in 2015 was another test case for Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Credit goes to all for peacefully handling the situation. Sudden influx of politically charged thousands of people in capital streets pose a nerve wreaking challenge, however, presence of Rangers created a sense of order.







Chotu Gang

Ghulam Rasul alias Chotu, leading a pack of highway robbers, kidnappers, smugglers and law breakers was calling the shots in the Tri Border Area. In 2005, his gang kidnapped a dozen Chinese workers which were later released by the gang. An operation was launched against him in 2010 by Punjab Police but fell short of objectives.

In first week of April 2016, the Punjab Police contingent was in place to eliminate the gang supported by heavy weapons provided by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) (Cholistan Rangers). The operation was launched on night 12/13 April 2016 by Police Elite Commandos but failed. No less than seven policemen lost their lives while twenty four were taken hostage by the Chotu Gang. On the request of Home Department of Punjab, the Ministry of Interior deployed six companies (comprising elements of PNR, CR, SR, DR and CHR) of Punjab Rangers in support of the operation. Thus a joint Army-Rangers operation was initiated in which helicopters and armoured vehicles also supported the attack. The abducted policemen were released and Chotu surrendered himself along with his family members; thus ended a modern saga of dacoits.



Major General Umar Farooq Burki, HI (M), Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) along with Rangers troops participated in Chotu Gang Operation

Rangers in Operation Life Line

On 8th October 2005, Pakistan was hit by an earth quake, the worst disaster in the history of the Country. Most and worst affected were the Northern Areas of Pakistan; especially Kashmir. 7 & 9 Wings of Panjnad Rangers being in Islamabad were the first to reach the affected places in Islamabad and carried out evacuation of injured. Thus, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) troops not only evacuated the people under the debris but also took control of the traffic and maintained a semblance of order amidst such chaotic scenes.

7 Wing was tasked to act as a co-ordinator between Pakistan Army and NATO relief contingent. It provided protection to the Turk and Qatar Red Crescent organisations, security cordon to Spanish and Dutch hospitals and other debris clearing equipment, protection to American aid team and also looked after the non-governmental organisations working to ease the misery of people. It also carried out mobile patrolling in Muzzaffarabad City to thwart any looting or untoward incident. 9 Wing was given the mission of providing security cordon to the American Naval and Army troops, embassy building and embassy staff; and similar security to the media city. Protection of French, Turk, Cuban and Russian hospitals alongwith protection to the aid convoys was also done by Rangers.





Rangers during Floods

In 2010, flood hit the southern Punjab with Muzaffargarh being the worst affected district. Desert Rangers thus became the anchor of the relief agencies and goods. Within a month, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) despatched and distributed 156 trucks of food items and a cash of Rupees ten million. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) constructed Basti Punjab Rangers. In the first phase, nine houses were completed for the affected families within a week. In the second phase, 55 similar houses alongwith one mosque and one school were constructed in Gharibabad, Shaheedabad and Piranwali. In the third phase, 255 houses (single and double rooms) were constructed and in the last phase, further 200 houses were built and handed over to the flood affectees.



Major General Yaqub, Director General, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) on visit to flood affected area in Muzaffarghar



Serving in Blue Berets - Role in United Nations Missions

In April 2000, the very first contingent of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) got employed at Kosovo as part of Special Police Unit and Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) remained deployed there till January 2009. Sudan was the next destination, the contingent started departing from September 2009 and it is still active. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) first contingent to Haiti was despatched in November 2004, a small country in North America and it is still active. Republic of Cote D' Ivoire (Ivory Coast), a small country on West African Coast was another country which due to civil war was facing anarchy. On 7th February 2007, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) contingent arrived at Yamoussoukro the capital city, in a chartered aircraft along with other Pakistan Army contingents. The last batch from Ivory Coast arrived back home in April 2016. Democratic Republic of Timor Leste (East Timor) was the very first sovereign state of new millennium; Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) contingent made its presence felt in East Timor from February 2007.

Overall a total of 1009 all ranks of Punjab Rangers have participated under UNO mandate in these countries. 107 officers, 54 Inspectors, 63 Sub Inspectors, 127 Havildars, 227 Naiks and 431 soldiers have taken an active part in these missions.





Passing on the Command Baton

Passing on the Command Baton by outgoing Director General to the Incoming Director General has been a tradition and a prestigious event in Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Living by the tradition, during an impressive ceremony held at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Lahore, on 14th January 2017, the outgoing Director General, Major General Umar Farooq Burki passed on the traditional baton to Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan.

Director General, Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan was commissioned in March 1987 in 16 Baloch (Solah Salar). He graduated from Command and Staff College, Quetta and National Defence University, Islamabad. Besides commanding his parent battalion, Infantry Brigade along Line of Control and Infantry Division in Baluchistan, he has been Senior National Representative in US CENTCOM, Tampa, Florida, USA and Sector Commander ISI, Sindh. He also served as Brigade Major of an Infantry Brigade and General Staff Officer Grade-1 (Operations) of an Infantry Division. He has the privilege to remain on the faculties of School of Infantry and Tactics, twice and Staff College Quetta. Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan had also served as Military Observer in United Nations.



Outgoing Director General Major General Umar Farooq Burki (right) and incoming Director General Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan (left) arriving together towards Headquarters Punjab Rangers for Change of Command Ceremony - 14th January 2017





Command Appraisal Conferences

Command Conferences have been a regular feature in Army as well as Civil Armed Forces. These are being held since creation of the Force to issue policy guidelines, directions and for discussing various professional and administrative matters for improvement and enhancing effectiveness of the Force.



Command Appraisal Conference - 2017



Chief of the Army Staff visits to Rangers Headquarters – 1995 to 2017

Chief of the Army Staff have been regularly paying visit to Rangers Headquarters. General Jahangir Karamat NI (M), TBt paid a visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) in 1996 while General Pervaiz Musharraf NI (M), TBt came in 2000 for Colour Presentation Ceremony. General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani NI (M) although did not pay an official visit to the Rangers Headquarters but he twice came to Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) to witness the training standards in the field. General Raheel Sharif NI (M) paid visits to Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) thrice, 1st atworking boundary in Chenab Rangers, 2nd visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) at Lahore and 3rd visit to Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed (NH) Post in Sulemanki Sector. General Qamar Javed Bajwa NI (M) visited Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) in February 2017.



Chief of Army Staff General Jahangir Karamat visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) - 1996





Chief of the Army Staff General Pervaiz Musharraf reviewing the Colour Parade in 2000





Chief of the Army Staff General Ashfaq Pervez Kayani visit to Chenab Rangers in 2010





Chief of the Army Staff General Raheel Sharif visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) - October 2016





Chief of the Army Staff General Qamar Javed Bajwa visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) – February 2017



Operation Radd-Ul-Fasaad – Rangers Operations in Punjab

As a part of kinetic prong of Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) was requisitioned for operations against terrorists and their abettors in Punjab commencing operations from 23 February 2017. While operating in the overt / perception domain, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) was tasked to contribute towards elimination of terrorists, curtailing their support base in Punjab and diluting their freedom of action. During a year of operations, over 810 Intelligence Based/Cordon and Search operations were conducted in which approximately 2740 individuals were apprehended with major recoveries including 2230 weapons and over 271,414 rounds of ammunition. During these operations, 27 hard core terrorists were killed, 110 terrorists apprehended, 21 Baloch Sub Nationalists affiliates surrendered and 15 apprehended. To achieve the hard earned results, five brave soldiers of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) proudly embraced Shahadat in the line of duty.

Rangers operations in Punjab were very well received at all levels and strata of society. Public participation and proactive support was very well manifested through the information sharing regarding suspicious activities and presence of terrorists and their facilitators. Operations in remote areas of Punjab including DG Khan and Attock had telling effects on the overall law and order of the areas. These areas witnessed foot prints of soldiers for the first time in the history. Rangers Operations with the complete backing and support of Government of Pakistan, Pakistan Army and its field formations, Government of Punjab and national level intelligence agencies are progressing well in the right direction and at the desired momentum. Punjab Rangers are extremely proud of their contributions for bringing everlasting peace in the country.







عظیم الشان پرچم پاکستان

Wahga Flag Pole Ceremony

Flags are the emblem of pride, honour and sovereignty for nations. On 5th March 2017, India hoisted a 360' high flag at Joint Check Post (JCP) Wahga, approximately 65 yards from Zero Line. As per Border Ground Rules (BGR), installation / construction of structures over 12' within 250 yards from zero line is not allowed. Despite own objections / violation of BGR, India did not remove the flag.

We are a proud nation with patriotism, second to none. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) with joint collaboration of Government of Punjab and Pakistan Army took a challenge to install the tallest flag of South Asia at JCP Wahga in response to Indian stubbornness. Contract was given to a famous Egyptian Company ConsTel Engineering. Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan, Hilale-Imtiaz (Military) laid the Foundation Stone of the Project on 31st March 2017. The Company relentlessly carried out the construction work day and night under overall supervision of the Egyptian Engineer Ayman Muhammad Aly Abou-El-Fadl and the construction was completed on 8 August 2017. The height of the flag pole is 400' which is 40' taller than the Indian flag. The Flag (120' x 80') is stitched by Crescent Textile Company Faisalabad and VIP Enterprises Karachi.

On 14th August 2017, General Qamar Javed Bajwa, Chief of the Army Staff inaugurated عظيم الشان پر تجم پاکستان at Joint Check Post Wahga. The graceful Ceremony was attended by senior serving and retired civilian and military leadership, national heroes, dignitaries and citizens from all over Pakistan. The Tallest Flag has become a national level monument and an icon for Pakistan Rangers (Punjab).























Inauguration ceremony of Flag Pole at Joint Check Post Wahga on 14th August 2017.



Ganda Singhwala Flag Pole Ceremony

As a sequel to Wahga flag pole inauguration, it was decided to install flag poles at Ganda Singhwala and Sulemanki Joint Check Post also. On 25th December 2017, a graceful ceremony was held at Ganda Singhwala for an inauguration of 180' high Pakistan flag. Lieutenant General Abdullah Dogar HI(M) Commander 2 Corps inaugurated the flag in the presence of huge number of guests from all fields of life.













Inauguration ceremony of Flag Pole at Joint Check Post Ganda Singhwala on 25th December 2017.



Sulemanki Flag Pole Ceremony

Last in the series of flag pole inauguration at Joint Check Posts was the inauguration of 180' high flag pole at Sulemanki Joint Check Post. The event was honoured by Lieutenant General Sher Afghan HI(M), Commander 31 Corps. The ceremony was held on 5th February 2018 in order to show solidarity with the people of Indian held Kashmir. Event was attended by a huge gathering to send the message to the entire international community to resolve Kashmir dispute according to UN resolution.









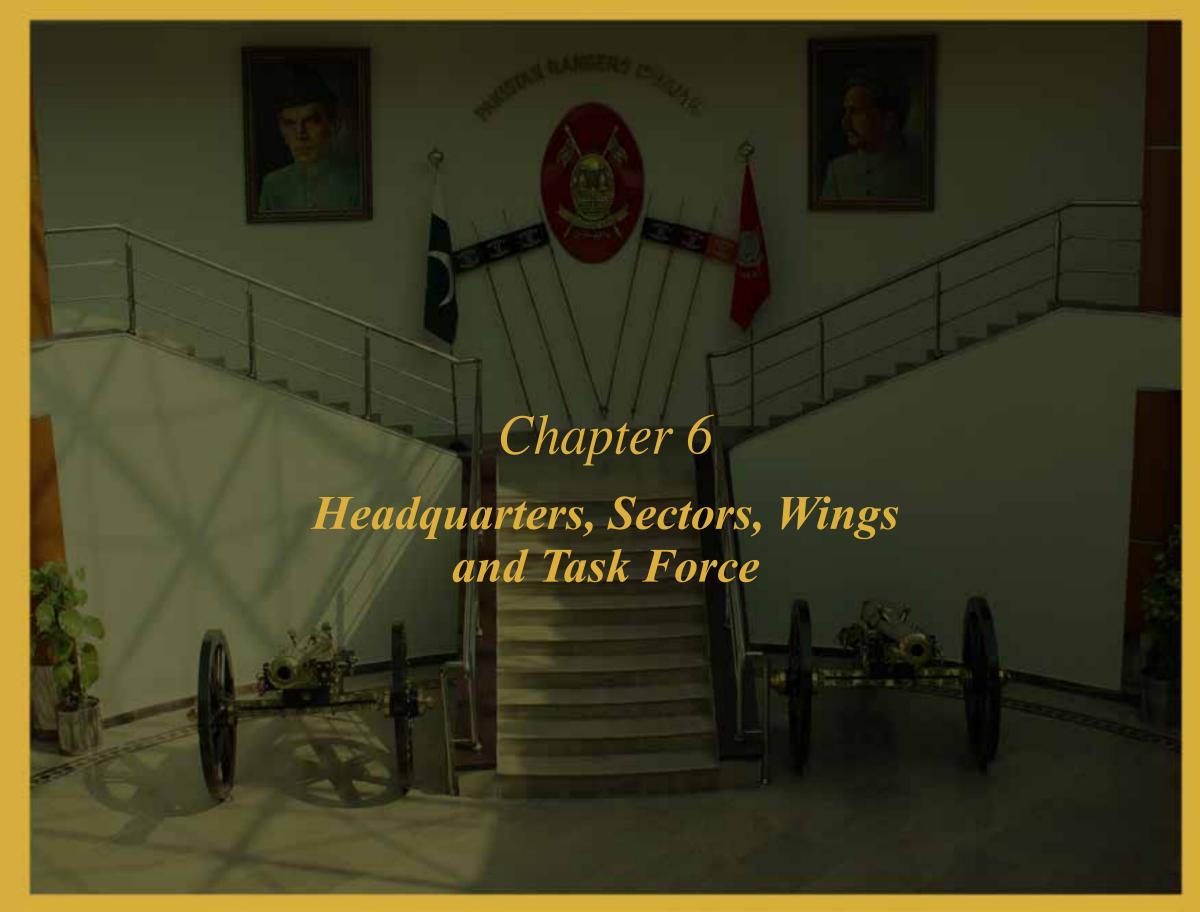




Inauguration ceremony of Flag Pole at Joint Check Post Sulemanki on 5th February 2018.



Shuhada Corner at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)





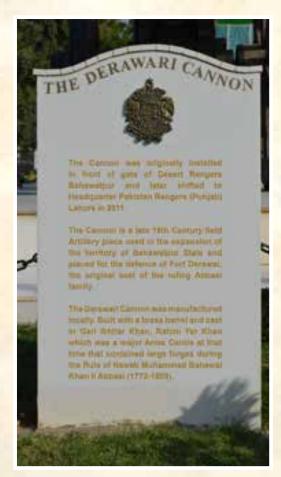
Headquarters, Sectors, Wings and Task Force

he West Pakistan Rangers on raising in November 1958 comprised of three main Corps namely **Sutlej Rangers** (Lahore), **Desert Rangers** (Bahawalpur) and **Indus Rangers** (Hyderabad). In 1969, a new Corps **Chenab Rangers** was raised. In 1995, Indus Rangers were given a separate entity as Sindh Rangers and a new corps **Cholistan Rangers** was raised mainly to man the Cholistan desert. In November 2005, keeping in view the internal security situation in the country, a new Corps **Panjand Rangers** was raised.

The basic unit in Rangers is Wing. It is commanded by a lieutenant colonel on deputation from Pakistan Army. Very rarely another army officer (major or captain) is on the strength of a Wing. Four to Five Wings form a Rangers Corps, which is commanded by a brigadier or a colonel. *A Rangers Corps is presently addressed as Sector*. Colonel commanding a Corps is called as Commandant whereas Brigadier commanding a sector is addressed as Sector Commander. In February 2008, the Regimentation was initiated in Punjab Rangers. Thus now, all ranks of a particular Wing wear the number of the Wing on their shoulders.

Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), Lahore

It is looking after 1292 km of border including Working Boundary starting from Chenab in north till Sadiqabad (Punjab-Sindh border) in south. Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is located at Amjad Chaudhry Road, Opposite Allama Iqbal International Airport Lahore. In terms of border pillars, the area of responsibility is between Border Pillar No.1 to Border Pillar No. 612. Headquarters have Punjab Rangers Academy and an Intelligence Wing as an integral part, apart from operations, ordnance, intelligence, electrical and mechanical engineering, signals, medical, veterinary, education, legal, training, works and public relations branches. Sector, Wing Commanders, Majors and Captains in Wings are on deputation from Army for a period ranging from 2-3 years. Punjab Rangers is commanded by an officer of the rank of Major General known as Director General assisted by a Brigadier acting as Deputy Director General. Both the Officers



Plaque giving out description of cannon (inset-right top





Rangers Flag Staff House previously remained as Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) from 1959-1992



are on deputation from Army. Sector Commanders, Wing Commanders and other Army Officers performing the staff duties at Headquarters and under Command set-ups are posted on deputation from Army for a period of 2 to 3 years.

On 24th September 2009, the present Headquarters building of Punjab Rangers, 33 Ghazi Road Lahore, was jointly inaugurated by Major General Haroon Aslam, HI (M) the outgoing Director General and Major General Yaqoob Khan the incoming Director General. Rangers Headquarters style of architect consists of long curved front face, double storied with green lawn in front and rear. The major distinctive aspect is the glass dome in the centre which allows sun light and moonlight inside the building Foyer. The notable addition to the original complex is the addition of Rangers auditorium in 2011 which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani, Martyrs Monument which was inaugurated in 2016 and Shuhda Corner which was inaugurated by Lieutenant General Aamir Riaz HI (M), Commander 4 Corps. An exhibition drill square was added in 2013.



Before its inauguration and completion, the present day Headquarters Sutlej Rangers was being used as the Rangers Headquarters since 1992. It is worth noting that 98-A, Lower Mall, Lahore -3, remained as the Rangers Headquarters since 1959.

Rangers House / Metro Tac

House number 98-A, presently, being ustilized as Rangers Flag Staff House is located on Upper Mall opposite Lahore Gymkhana. House was constructed by Diwan Bahadur Pindi Das Sabherwal in 1939. Diwan Bahadur Pindi Das Sebherwal was a renowned political figure of his time. After its completion, it was rented out to Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the Premier of Punjab who used it as his official residence. He lived here from 1939 to 1942. As Sir Sikandar Hayat was Premier of Punjab, the house remained the centre of political activity from 1939 to 1942.

The renowned leaders including Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Liaqat Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, Mian Ahmed Yar Doltana, Begum Shah Nawaz, Mrs Sarojrni Naidu, Pandat Jawahar Lal Nehru, Nawab of Bahawalpur, Mr Pitras Bokhari, Maharaja of Jaipur, Maharaja of Kapurthala visited this House. After the partition in 1947, the House became an evacuee property and was hired for Headquarters West Pakistan Rangers in 1959. In December 1961, the house was allotted to Mr. Ikram Hussain Khan by the settlement authority. Pakistan Rangers purchased the house on 3rd September 1977 for Rupees 2,252,817 from nine legal heirs of Mr. Ikram Hussain Khan who had since died. This building functioned as Headquarters Pakistan Rangers from 1959 to 1992. In February 1992, the Headquarters Pakistan Rangers shifted to Ghazi Road and this building was restored as residency of Director General Pakistan Rangers. Since then this House is known as "Rangers House" and also designated as "Metro Tac".





Inside view of building foyer



Main Gate entrance



Tank installed outside main gate



Auditorium



Reading Room



Gymnasium



Polo Ground



SECTORS

Sutlej Rangers 'Lahore'

Corps of Sutlej Rangers was raised by Lieutenant Colonel Naeem Uz Zafar on 11th November 1958 at Lahore. Initially area from post Melu (near Chamb in Azad Kashmir) up to Post Bisoke in Kanganpur was under the responsibility of Sutlej Rangers. This area was sub divided into four wings i.e., Sialkot, Narowal, Wahga and Kasur Wings. The experience of 1965 War showed that the area of Sialkot and Narowal Wings was rather out of reach of the Commandant Sutlej Rangers at Lahore and created many administrative problems with regard to the effective control of the force. In view, a new corps (Chenab Rangers) was raised, bifurcating Sutlej Rangers in 1969.





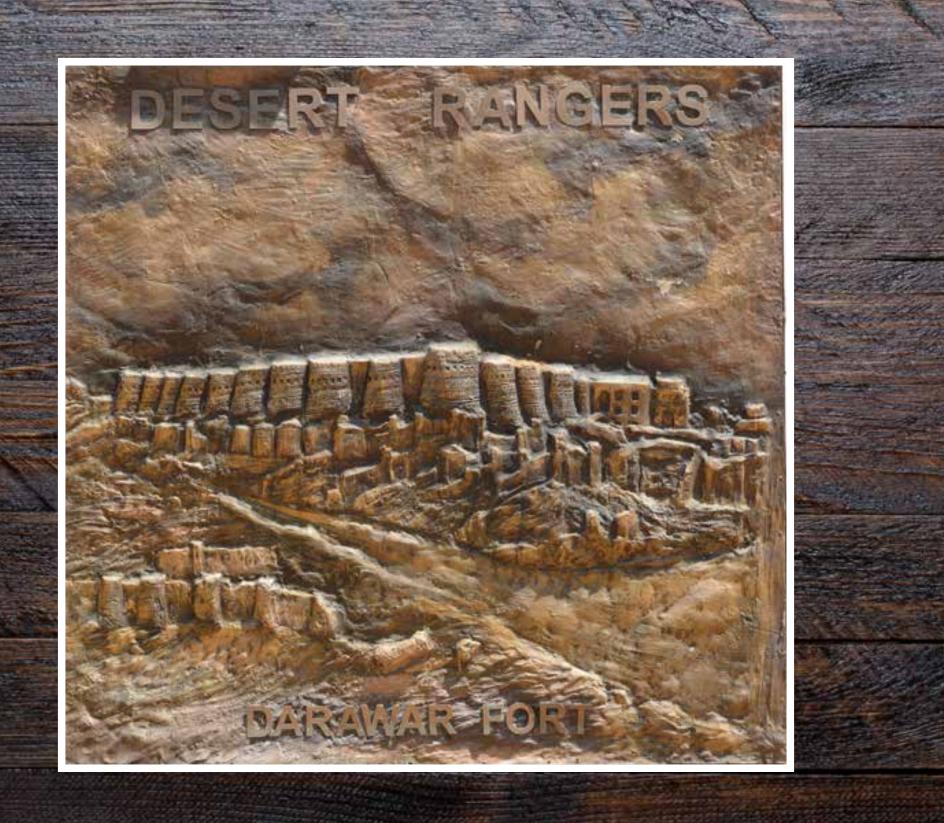
Desert Rangers 'Bahawalpur'

Lieutenant Colonel Riaz-Ul-Hassan raised it on 1st July 1959 at Bahawalpur. It is popularly known as *Bahawalpur Rangers* as it was transition of Bahawalpur Border Police into Desert Rangers. It looks after both the Green and Desert Belt areas. Camel is synonymous with this corps.



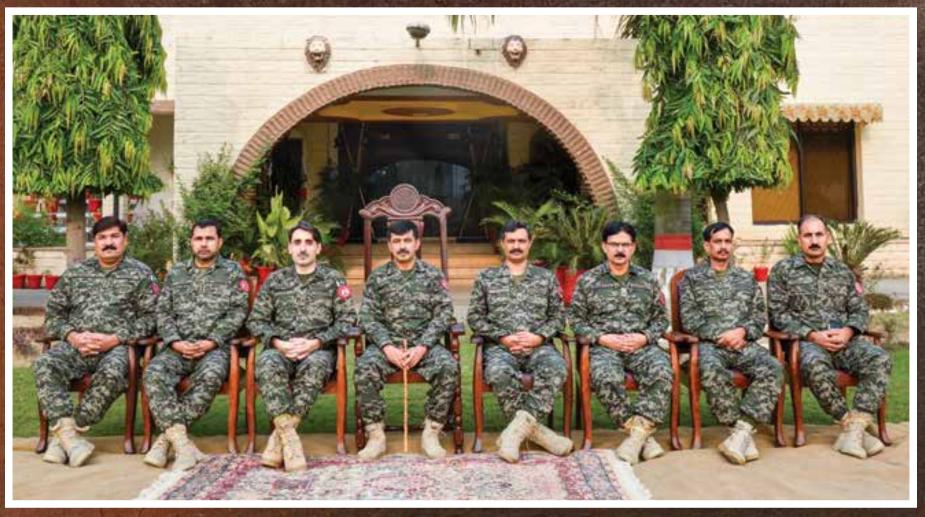
MOTTO [DESERT GUARDIAN]

VIGILANT BOLD & DARER

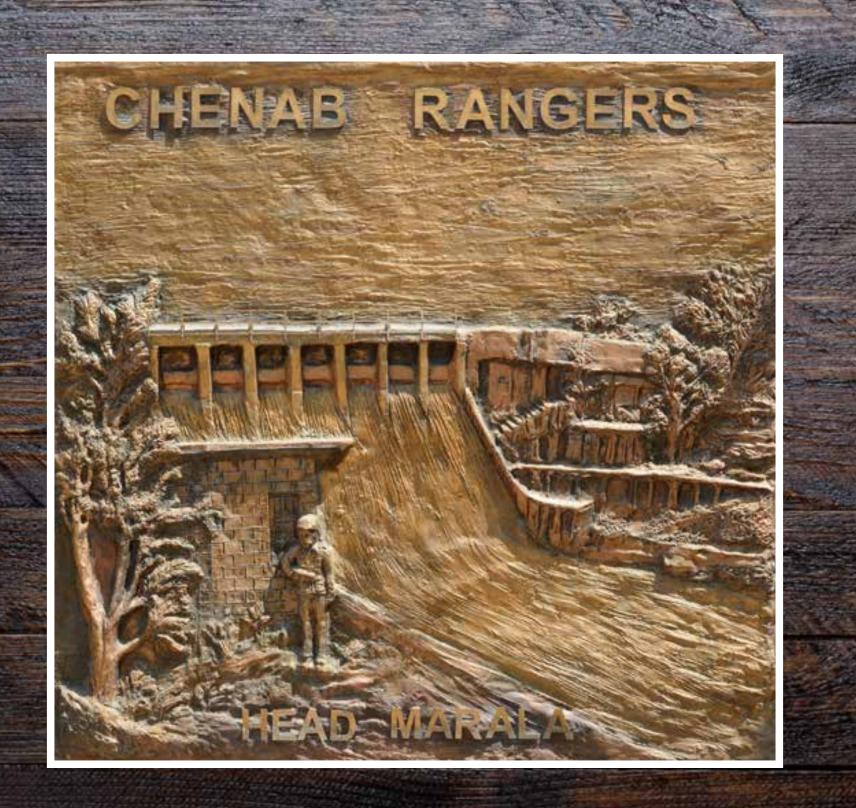


Chenab Rangers 'Sialkot'

On 1st July 1969, Chenab Rangers with its headquarters at Sialkot was raised under the command of Major Anwar Hussain. It was carved out of Sutlej Rangers. At the time of raising, two wings of Sutlej Rangers. Sialkot Wing with its headquarters at Sialkot Cantonment and Narowal Wing with its headquarters at Narowal became integral part of Chenab Rangers. The manpower, arms, ammunition, equipment and transport were contributed by Sutlej Rangers. It is the only corps which is guarding both the Working Boundary and the International Border.



MOTTO [JAN NISAR]

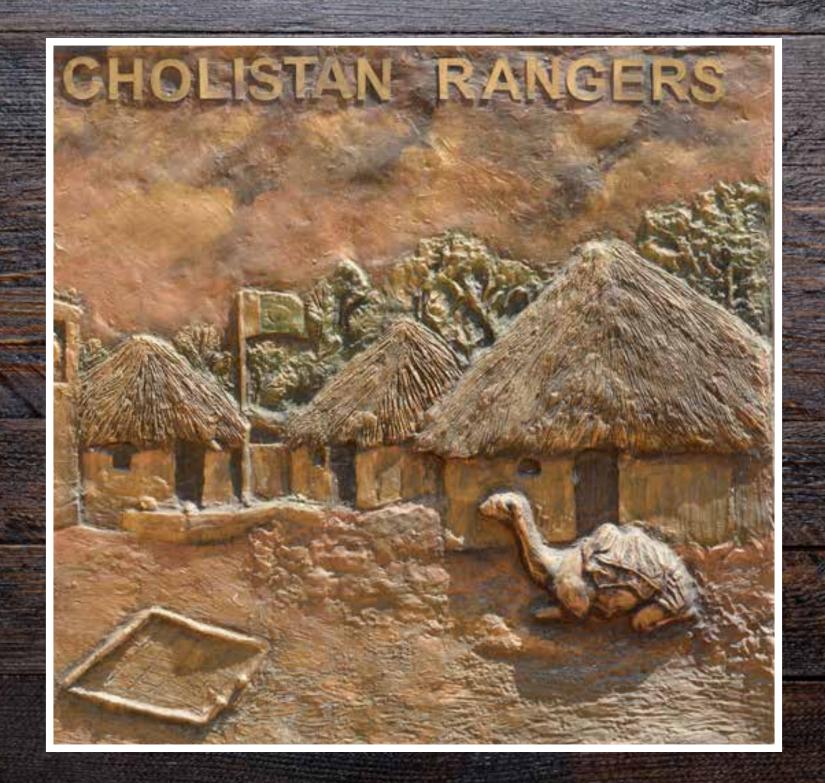


Cholistan Rangers 'Rahim Yar Khan'

Cholistan Rangers was raised on 31st July 1994. This Corps is looking after 178 km of border. It is the southern most Corps of Punjab Rangers after which starts the boundary of Sindh Rangers. At the time of raising, this Corps had three Wings on its ORBIT including 80 Wing which was previously a sub unit of Indus Rangers ex Pakistan Rangers (Sindh).



Motto [CHOLISTANI]

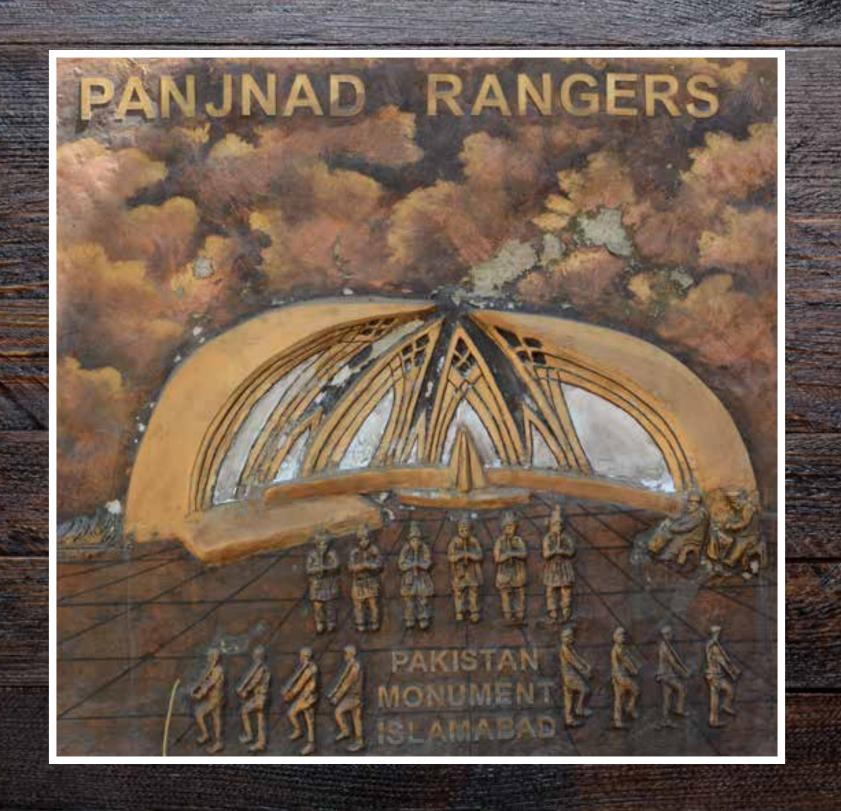


Panjnad Rangers 'Islamabad'

To counter terrorism and maintain law and order in the country, Panjnad Rangers with four wings was raised in November 2005 at Headquarters Punjab Rangers Lahore. After raising, this corps along with its wings moved to Kashmore and tribal belt of district Rajanpur areas for operations. In 2006 and 2007, these wings were moved to Tarbela and Islamabad. On 7th November 2007, Tactical Headquarters of Panjnad Rangers was moved to Islamabad. In August 2008, this corps was re-designated as "Sector Panjnad Rangers" and adopted the motto "Burq".



MOTTO [BURQ]

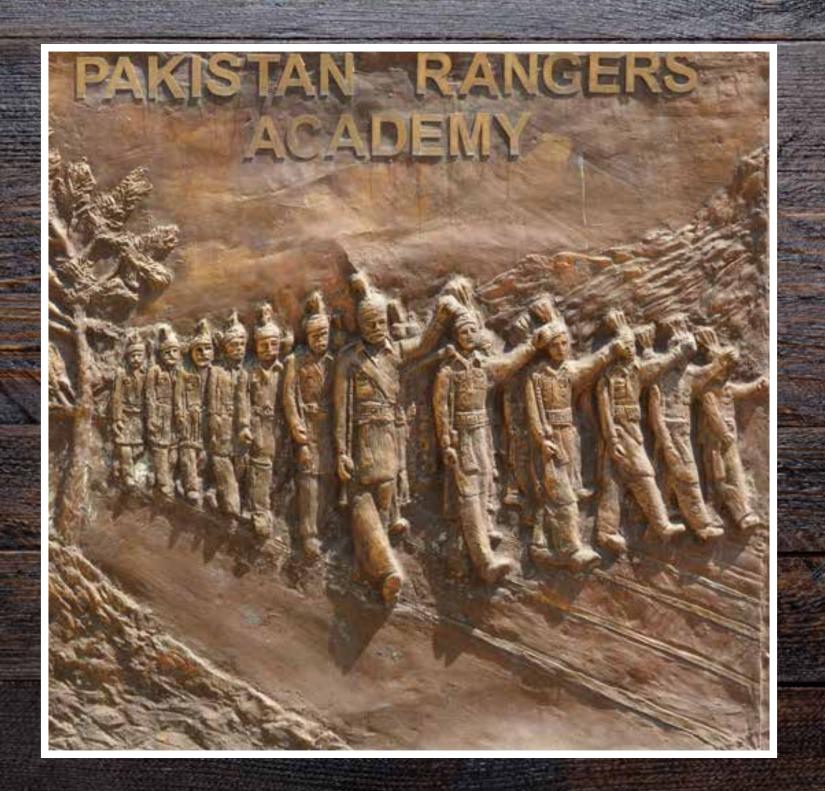


Pakistan Rangers Academy 'Mandi Bahauddin'

Initially the Bahawalpur Police Training School was used for training of Pakistan Rangers. It was shifted to Lahore in 1966 as a Training Wing. In 1978, it moved from Lahore to Mandi Bahauddin (defunct training facility of Federal Security Force) and upgraded as Training Centre of Pakistan Rangers. It became a Training School in 1985 and finally in 1994 it became Pakistan Rangers Academy "Home of Punjab Rangers". Presently it is being commanded by an officer of the rank of colonel.



MOTTO [STANDING TALL]





The wings were initially known by the name of the town where they were raised and also had the headquarters, thus wing in Kasur was called Kasur Wing and similarly wing in Sialkot was called Sialkot Wing. The numbering of wings was not in a sequence, in line with standard army raising procedures.



1 Wing is the oldest wing of Pakistan Rangers. It was raised as Home Guards in 1947. Superintendent Rangers Syed Wajeeh ul Hassan Zaidi was the first Wing Commander of this Wing whose son Major General Sayeed ul Hassan Zaidi later commanded Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) from 1995 to 1998 as Director General. In 1948, when wing was deployed in Bajwat and Chaprar Sector of Sialkot, it was declared as Border Police. In 1959, 1 Wing was awarded name as "West Pakistan Rangers". After raising of Headquarters Chenab Rangers Sialkot in 1969, Wing was placed under its command. 1 Wing has the pride to take part in 1965 and 1971 Pakistan India war. During these war, 15 valiant soldiers of this wing embraced shahadat. (Six in 1965 and nine in 1971 war)



MOTTO [SARBAKAF]

2 Wing was raised at Chawinda on 17th July 1993, as part of Chenab Rangers Sialkot. Major Tassawar Azam was the first Wing Commander. The Wing has the honour of serving at various locations of Working Boundary and International Border. During deployment of 2 Wing at Working Boundary, the Indians tried a number of times to change the status of working boundary to international border by attempting to build Border Pillars (BPs) and erecting fence on the border but couldn't succeed due to the timely and aggressive action by brave Rangers of 2 Wing.



MOTTO [NIGHABAAN]

3 Wing was raised on 1st January 1987, as part of Chenab Rangers Sialkot. Major Najam Sohail Hashmi was the first Wing Commander. The Wing remained deployed on various operational and internal security duties since its raising. Wing participated in various anti-dacoit operations in District Dadu, Sukkur and Hyderabad from 1988 till 1991.



Motto [JAFAKASH]

4 Wing was raised at Narowal on 22nd July 1993, as part of Chenab Rangers Sialkot. Major Ghulam Rasool was the first Wing Commander. The wing remained deployed on border/ internal security roles since its raising. The wing has been given the name of "Jassar Defenders" as the Company of 1 Wing which defended Jassar during 1965 war was later transferred to 4 wing. The wing has the honour to actively participate in the ongoing operation Radd-Ul-Fasaad in Lahore, Mianwali and Sargodha Districts.



Motto [Jassar Defender]

5 Wing was raised at Shakargarh on 10th November 1994 as par to Chenab Rnagers. The wing has served on working boundary and international border. The wing during its deployment on tri-Junction border at Kashmore effectively performed the security duties to protect Sui Northern Gas Pipe Line (SNGPL). Wing has performed internal Security duties at Dera Ghazi Khan Division as part of operation Radd-ul-Fasaad.



Motto [Sehrai]

6 Wing was raised on 15th January 2016, as capacity enhancement wing at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Lahore. Lieutenant Colonel Abid Hussain was the first Wing Commander. The basic purpose of raising the wing was to enhance the existing capacity of the force as a backup support element. The wing remained deployed in different internal security duties and actively took part in operation Radd-ul-Fasaad by operating against terrorists, criminals and their facilitators in Lahore district.



Motto [SAR BULAND]

7 Wing was raised on 1st February 1995 as Internal Security (IS) Wing. Major Muhammad Safdar was the first Wing Commander. In 2007, the wing while deployed on internal security role participated in Lal Masjid Operation. Wing also has the honour to participate in Operation Life Line in Kashmir during earthquake of 2005 (District Bagh and Muzaffarabad). 7 Wing under command 2 Corps successfully conducted operation in Kacha area against Chotu Gang from April – Juy 2016.



MOTTO [SHER DIL]

8 Wing was raised at Lahore on 15th November 2003 for Internal Security (IS) duties. Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Shabbir is the first Wing Commander. Wing while deployed at Islamabad has carried out various internal security related duties from time to time including security duties during South Asian Association of Regional Countries (SAARC) summit, South Asian Federation (SAF) games and General Election 2013. The wing also remained deployed in Gilgit for restoration of law and order situation for two years.



MOTTO [EIGHT THE GREAT]

9 Wing was raised at Lahore on 1st November 2003 as part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore. Major Muhammad Afzaal Ashraf is the first Wing Commander. Wing remained deployed on international border to guard frontiers from 2003 to 2015 at Khudian and Bahawalnagar. Wing was earmarked for China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in October 2015 and re-designated as 9 Wing Special Security Division with effect from 15th October 2015.



MOTTO [RAHBAR]

10 Wing was raised at Wahga in March 1959 as part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore. Superintendent Hassan Zaidi was the first Wing Commander. Initially the wing had six companies which were reduced to standard four companies on raising of 13 Wing in 1994. Wing has the honour to take part in both 1965 and 1971 war at Wahga Border. On 6 September 1965, the Indian treacherously attacked Pakistan without declaration of war. Wahga border faced the worst brunt. 10 Wing Wahga was overrun by about 0600 hours in the morning of 6th September 1965. Wing Commander Major Ilam ud Din and 2nd in Command Deputy Superintendent Rangers Abdul Shakoor gave their lives at Wahga. During the next three days troops ex 10 Wing fought battle in different pockets till they were joined by Pakistan Army and there on they fought remaining war shoulder to shoulder with Army. Forty eight all ranks of the wing embraced shahadat during 1965 Indo-Pak war. 10 Wing is the only wing in Punjab Rangers which puts on Red Chindi on their beret. This is a mark of sacrifices which the wing gave in 1965 War at Wahga. Overall 52 valiant sons of the wing including two officers embraced shahadat during the wars of 1965 and 1971. Wing had performed special duties at Wahga for a prolonged period of 56 years like conducting Flag Lowering Ceremony at Joint Check Post Wahga on daily basis, failsafe security duties at Wahga Railway Station for Samjhota Express Service and Dosti Bus Service.



Motto [Wahga Guardians]

11 Wing is amongst the oldest Wings of Pakistan Rangers, which was raised at Kasur on 17th January 1959 as part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore. Major Malik Riaz Hussain was the first Wing Commander. Wing has the honour of participating in both Indo-Pakistan wars i.e 1965 and 1971. In 1965, the Indians launched armoured supported attack all along fornt between Amritsar – Lahore road. The Rangers Border Out Posts were soon overran but Rangers offered stiff resistance which retarded the progress of attack thus giving time to own army. Eleven soldiers of this wing embraced shahadat in this war. During 1971 national emergency, troops ex 11 Wing were sent to East Pakistan as part of an adhoc wing ex Sutlej Rangers. Wing fought the Indian Army from November – December 1971. Eleven Soldiers of this wing embraced shahadat in 1971 War at East Pak. Three soldiers of this wing also embraced Shahadat due to suicidal attack at Wahga in November 2014.



MOTTO [EIK SEY BARH KAR EIK]

12 Wing was raised at Kanganpur in 1969 as part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore and remained deployed their for 40 years. Wing has the honour of participating in 1971 War side by side with Army. Two Rangers soldiers embraced shahadat during the 1971 war.



MOTTO [CHAUKAS]

13 Wing was raised as Reserve Wing on 18th July 1986 as part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore. Major Muhammad Yahya was the first Wing Commander. In 1988, wing moved from Lahore to Sindh for internal security duties at Hyderabad, Larkana, Dadu and Sukkur area. The wing captured and killed various notorious dacoits during internal security duties in Sindh.



14 Wing was raised on 20th January 2016 at Heir Kothi as part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore. Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Farooq is the first Wing Commander. Two Companies of 25 Wing, company of 87 Wing and platoon each from 4, 12 and 24 Wings were posted to form 14 Wing. Since its raising, the wing is involved in border/ internal security roles. The basic purpose of raising this wing was to enhance capacity of the force by acting as backup support.



Motto [AL-BADAR]

15 Wing was raised at Bahawalnagar on 15th December 2015 as part of Desert Rangers Lahore. Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Bilal was the first Wing Commander. Although the wing was raised for internal security roles but it remained deployed on border duties along international border also and performed both roles effectively.



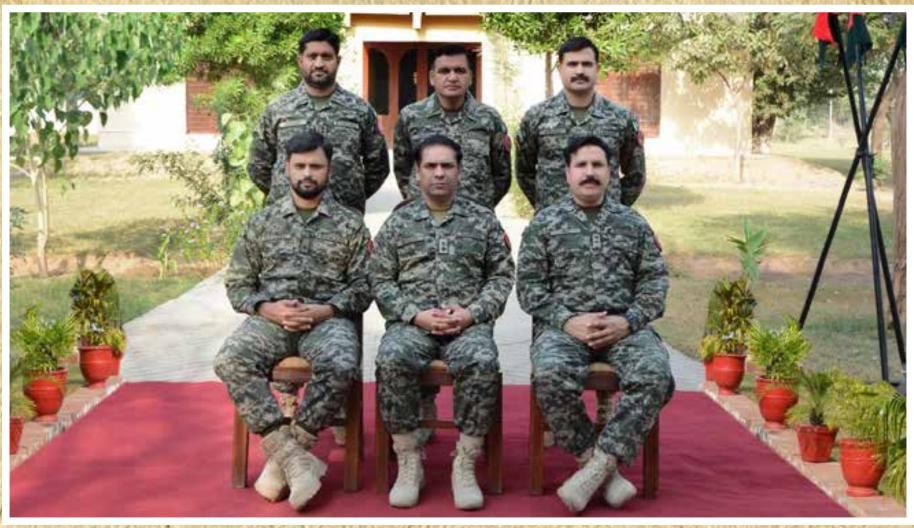
Motto [Zarab-e-Ghazi]

16 Wing was raised on 15th December 2015 as part of Desert Rangers. Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Razzaq was the first Wing Commander. Company each from 2,20,23 and 26 Wing alongwith 130 newly passed out 130 soldiers were posted to form 15 Wing. The wing is safeguarding the international border since its raising.



MOTTO [JANG JOO]

17 Wing was raised on 10 May 2016, as a part of Pakistan Rangers Academy Mandi Bahauddin. Lieutenant Colonel Waqas Aslam was the first Wing Commander. The wing was raised in connection with CPEC project for provision of security to the Chinese working from Khunjrab Top to Gawardar. Wing participated for division and security duty at Quaid Azam Solar Power project. Company of each from 7, 8, 10 and 19 Wing.



MOTTO [ZARRAR]

19 Wing was raised at Bahawalpur in 1977 as Reserve Wing of Pakistan Rangers. The wing performed security duties at foreign embassies at Islamabad from 1980 to 1984. The wing also participated in anti dacoit operations in interior Sindh in 1984. Later wing remained deployed at various sectors of International border and working boundary.



MOTTO [ABBASIA]

20 Wing was originally raised at Depalpur in 1958 as "Bahawalpur Border Police". Wing remained deployed at Sulemanki for 52 years. Wing has the honour to participate in 1965 and 1971 wars at Sulemanki Sector. Four soldiers of 20 Wing embraced shahadat during 1965 war. Thirteen Ranger's soldiers of 20 Wing laid their lives for motherland during 1971 war. The wing has also the honour of serving on internal security roles in Gilgit for restoration of law and order situation.



MOTTO [PASBAN]

21 Wing was raised at Head Jalwala, Bahawalnagar in 1959 as a part of Desert Rangers Bahawalpur. Wing remained deployed in international border at Bahawalnagar for 50 years. Wing has the pride to take part in the war's of 1965 and 1971. During 1971 war, seven soldiers of 21 Wing had the honour of embracing Shahadat on border while defending sacred motherland.



Motto [Al-Mustaeed]

22 Wing was raised at Yazman, in 1959 as a part of Desert Rangers Bahawalpur. Deputy Superintendent Rangers Ali Akbar was the first Wing Comd. Wing has the pride to take part in 1965 and 1971 wars in Desert Sector. During 1965 war, two Ranger's soldiers of 22 wing had the honour of embracing Shahadat on border while defending sacred motherland. In February 1986, Sepoy Bagh Ali embraced shahadat during anti smuggling duties. Sub Inspector Abdul Haq shot dacoit Taji Singh in area Post Salim in 1963 and was awarded Tamgha-e-Shujat. Troops of 22 wing under command Deputy Superintendent Rangers Mudassar Khan participated in Operation against Chotu gang in Kacha area from April to July 2016.



MOTTO [SARFROSH]

23 Wing was raised at Lahore, in 2006 and moved to Rajanpur for internal security duties as a part of Cholistan Rangers Rahim Yar Khan. Lieutenant Colonel Zahid Bashir was first Wing Commander. Although the wing was raised for internal security roles but it remained deployed on border duties along international border and performed both roles effectively.



Motto [JAN-NISAR]

24 Wing was raised at Rajunpur, in 2005 for internal security duties. Lieutenant Colonel Salah-ud-Din Tariq was first Wing Commander. Although the wing was raised for internal security roles but it remained deployed on border duties along international border and performed both roles effectively. Two Ranger's soldiers embraced shahadat due to indiscriminate firing by Border Security Force (BSF) during wing's employment at border.



MOTTO [JANBAZ]

25 Wing was raised at Lahore, in 2005 as a part of Panjnad Rangers. Lieutenant Colonel Imtiaz Hussain was first Wing Commander. Wing remained employed at Rajanpur for internal security duties and border duties along international border and performed both the roles effectively.



MOTTO [KARRAR]

26 Wing was raised at Lahore on 28th January 2006 as a part of Sutlej Rangers Lahore. Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Irshad was first Wing Commander. Soldiers of 26 Wing participated in joint operation of Pakistan Army, Rangers & Police in the Kacha area against Chotu gang from April to July 2016 and played their part to eradicate culprits from trouble zone.



MOTTO [AL-QAIM]

23 Wing was raised at Rahim Yar Khan, in 1959 as part of Desert Rangers. Wing was later on renamed as 80 Wing. Being part of Desert Rangers, wing participated in 1965 War as part of "Desert Force" along with Mujahids. The Desert Force captured 1200 square miles of Indian territory, out of 1600 square miles won by Pakistan at the end of war. Vital Indian Posts namely Sarkari Tara, Kishan Garh, Sadhe Wala Ghotaru and Longane wala and the adjacent areas were captured by 80 Wing during 1965 War.



MOTTO [SEHRA NASHEEN]

86 Wing was raised at Khanpur in 1995 as part of Cholistan Rangers Rahim Yar Khan. Wing has performed variety of tasks including border duties, internal security duties and conducted successful anti dacoit operations. The wing has the honour of apprehending massive quantity of contrabands items being smuggled to India.



MOTTO [SABIT QADAM]

87 Wing was raised on 26th November 1994 at Rahim Yar Khan as part of Cholistan Rangers. Major Afzal Shehzad was the first Wing Commander. The wing remained deployed on internal security role to protect national asset i.e Sui Northern Gas Pipeline (SNGPL) route and sealing of Tri junction border between Punjab – Sindh and Balochistan.



MOTTO [ZINDA DIL]

Intelligence Wing

Pakistan Rangers was raised in 1959. Keeping in view the role and task of Rangers along Eastern border, Field Security Section (FS Section) and Joint Anti Smuggling Staff (JASS) were raised in Lahore to provide security to the deployed troops and to counter smuggling and sabotage activities in the area of responsibility. In 1966, the Field Security Section and Joint Anti Smuggling Staff were merged and was named as Field Intelligence Unit (FIU). In 1978, Table of Organization and Equipment (TO&E) was revised and Field Intelligence Unit was renamed as Anti Smuggling Intelligence Unit (ASIU). Anti Smuggling Intelligence Unit kept on performing its duties till April 1996, when the set up was re-organized and upgraded as Pakistan Rangers Intelligence Unit (PRIU). In May 2006, once again it has been renamed and upgraded by Ministry of Interior as Field Security Wing Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Another setup named as Vigilance Unit was established in May 2008 parallel to Field Security Wing internally by Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). On 1 September 2009, Field Security Wing was upgraded and renamed as Intelligence Wing Pakistan Rangers. On 12 May 2011, Vigilance Unit has been abolished due to duplication of efforts. Presently Intelligence Wing is commanded by officer of the rank of colonel seconded from the Army.

Task Force

In January 2003, a company (+) force of Desert Rangers under command 19 Wing Commander with Superintendent Rangers Noor Dad Khan Khattak Second in Command 22 Wing reached Kashmore for protection of SNGPL and other strategic assets. This force was named as Task Force and troops were deployed along gas pipe line from Gudu to Doli at different locations. In July 2003, an agreement was signed between Federal Government, Government of Punjab, SNGPL authority and Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) for protection of SNGPL in area of tri-border junction of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces. Accordingly Company each ex 4 and 5 Wing Chenab Rangers and 11 and 13 Sutlej Rangers were moved to Kashmore for internal security duty in connection with protection of SNGPL. In 2006, during command appraisal conference, on the suggestion of all wing commanders and sector commanders it was decided by Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) that a permanent wing be placed at Kashmore instead of Task Force. Hence, 23 and 26 Wings ex Panjand Rangers (PNR) were deployed under command of Colonel Masha Allah Commandant PNR at Kashmore, Rojhan and Rajanpur. In April 2008, 7 Wing relieved 26 Wing from Kashmore and a Task Force consisting of troops from all Sectors / Wings of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) was raised and deployed at Rojhan. Initially these troops were kept under command of 7 Wing, however in September 2008, the Task Force of Wing minus strength was made independent by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and kept directly under command of Sector Headquarters Cholistan Rangers till 2017. In August 2017, The Task Force has been placed under command Kashmore Wing.



Special Operations Rangers Troops (SORT)

Commando training started at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) in 2003. Before that Rangers troops were being trained at Elite Police Training Centre Bedian. In August 2007, Commando Company was raised. Major Kaleem Ullah was the first Officer Commanding of the Commando Company. Commando Company participated in different operations against terrorists including Manawan, Federal Investigation Agency Centre Lahore, Rojhan, Elite Police Training Centre and Alflah Town operations. SORT also performs, protection / escort duties with Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), Chief Justice of Pakistan and Doctor Abdul Qadeer Khan. Apart from fighting the terrorists, a terrorist was also arrested alive by Commando Compnay during Manawan Operation.

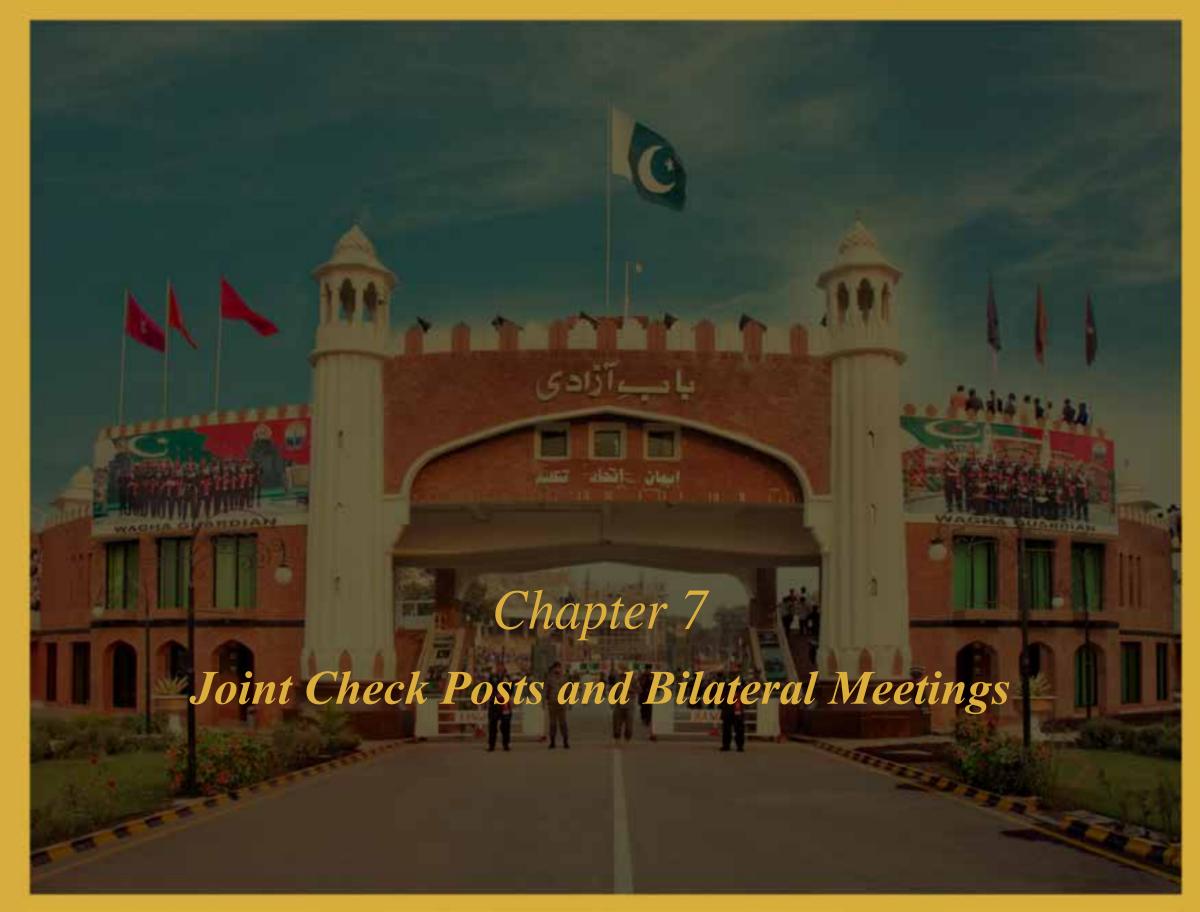
On the start of Operation Radd-ul-Fassad, the capability of commando company were enhanced and it was renamed as SORT. SORT acts as spear heads for Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) during operation Radd-ul-Fassad.



Aviation Flight

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is guarding 1292 kms of Pakistan Borders. Most of the area generally lacks communication infrastructure. To address the issues, Aviation Flight of Pakistan Rangers was raised in 1975 with one AB-206 Jet Ranger Helicopter. This Jet Ranger remained in service with Pakistan Rangers for almost 20 years before it was handed over to Pakistan Rangers Sindh on its birth. A new helicopter Bell 206 L-4 Long Ranger was purchased for Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) in 1994 which later on crashed near Kot Sultan Dist Layya on Jun 2011. After concerted efforts, AS350B3e ecureil helicopter was procured which is still in service since February 2015. Both pilots and crew staff for helicopter are seconded from Pakistan Army.







Joint Check Posts and Bilateral Meetings

resently there are three posts along Pakistan-India border in Punjab which are known as Joint Check Posts. These posts are in fact, traditional crossing points for last two hundred years. In last decade and a half, the Reveille and specially the Retreat at these joint check posts have become a cultural national and international showpiece. Wahga stands out in this perspective. Every evening, people from all ages, gender, colour and creed, from far and across, travels on cars, motorcycles and on foot to witness these ceremonies which are unprecedented in modern military history.

Wahga

Wahga before 1947 was a non-conspicuous small village without any history. Wahga is twenty miles east of Lahore city. Radcliffe boundary award announced on 17th August 1947 drew the international borders between the two new dominions with Zero Line at Wahga. The small village of Wahga derives its name from the 'Wah Guru' an exclamation highlighting the reverence for the Sikh Guru. Wahga is the only check post through which any visitor can either enter or leave Pakistan for India.



Old Joint Check Post, Wahga



The Reveille and Retreat at Wahga started on 11th October 1947. It was a simple military ritual. The bugler sounding the trumpet at Retreat with all ranks standing in attention. As the flag is lowered, the tune fades, flag wrapped and placed in the almirah with reverence. In the morning at minutes after dawn, the Reveille is sounded, flag hoisted and saluted. It would flutter all day long till Retreat. The crossing itself was in the form of a barrier, the demarcation of the border itself at Wahga was completed in 1960.

Wahga Wing also provides security to the railway line, Samjhota Train and Dosti Bus Service apart from the Retreat for which the people start flocking towards Wahga from mid-day onwards.



Sikh yatrees arriving at Wahga Railway Station



Wahga Railway Station



Samjhota Express entering Pakistan while Rangers soldier standing guard



Dosti Bus Service between Delhi and Lahore entering Wahga



The Retreat at Wahga

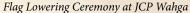
Every evening before sunset and without fail, the Retreat ceremony is conducted. Besides common people the ceremony is also witnessed by dignitaries visiting Pakistan.

The atmosphere at Wahga is deafening. The crowd starts settling an hour before the Retreat. People on both sides of zero line can see each other. It is like an arena in which both countries try to lower down the other through gesture and body language using the body drill as an instrument of vengeance. Pakistan Rangers have no hesitation in admitting that this has been initiated by them and Indians merely reacted. Thus Pakistan Rangers drill is the main attraction for both sides' spectators. The drill with this fervour started in 1998 and hence evolved to new heights.

United Kingdom's Admiral Sir Jonathan Band remarked 'I have never witnessed such thrilling retreat in my life and I do not think that anywhere else in world it is performed in such zealot manner as in Wahga'.









Pakistan and Indian soldier carrying out drill movement during retreat ceremony









Ganda Singh Wala

Thirty odd miles south-east of Lahore, ahead of Kasur is the Husseiniwala Headworks which under the Radcliffe Award in to be manned jointly, a small Pakistan enclave inside the Indian Territory. Kasur has been a historic city and a major trading town under the Slave Dynasty and later Afghans. The road to Delhi from Multan used to pass through Kasur and Ganda Singh Wala and onwards to Ferozpure and Delhi. During Sikh rule this was the major and traditional route through which the British and Sikhs royalty and military crossed over Sutlej. In 1960, under the Pakistan-India border settlement, the area was readjusted in which Pakistan settled for 12 square miles as against 25 square miles it initially claimed.

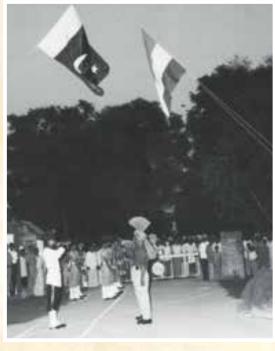
After the 1965 War, the Post and crossing point was made functional and an opening ceremony of the check post was performed. Under the agreement, the situation on ground evolved in a manner that at Retreat, the Pakistan Ranger (Punjab) stands inside Indian Territory for the whole duration of lowering the flag and Indian soldier stands in Pakistan territory for the same duration.



Major General Sawar Khan General Offier Commanding 11 Division inaugurating the Ghulam Hussain Post.

During the 1965 War, the Indians captured the original Pakistani Post. Later after negotiations the area was readjusted and the joint check post was formally and officially inaugurated on 20th June 1967. In 1971 War, Pakistan captured the Indian area and the post also. During Pakistani attack by a brigade size force; Lieutenant Colonel Ghulam Hussain (Punjab Regiment) while leading his assaulting troops embraced shahadat. Pakistan Army was able to capture the much hyped Kaiser-i-Hind area, adjacent to the headworks. In his memory, on 24th November 1975, Major General Sawar Khan General Officer Commanding 11 Division, in a simple and graceful ceremony named the Post as Ghulam

Hussain Joint Check Post.On 4th March 2008, Major General Haroon Aslam inaugurated the new seating arena, in order to accommodate the ever increasing number of spectators.



Old Joint Check Post, Ganda Singh Wala



Sheikh Ikram, Secretary for Foreign Affairs inaugurating Ganda Singhwala Joint Check Post while Director General West Pakistan Rangers Brigadier R.G. Hyder standing first on his left.





Sulemanki

Sulemanki Joint Check Post is the most isolated amongst the three Joint Check Posts manned by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). In June 2005, the present Joint Check Post was constructed by 20 Wing, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Ali Tassaduq. Joint Check Post is situated in front of BP No.261 with subsidiary pillars ranging from 1 to 6. The post itself is open, like an amphitheatre and the ground for Retreat is cemented. The drill and procedure is similar to the other two Joint Check Posts. Horsemen are also present at the Ceremony.









Flag Lowering Ceremony at JCP Sulemanki



Bilateral Meetings

Under the Border Ground Rules, both countries had agreed to have a monthly meeting among the wing commanders on both sides. Once a month the Indian visit Pakistan and next month our wing commander is on Indian soil. These meetings are held at Joint Check Posts and other border posts. Twice a year meeting between the Director Generals of both countries is held under the same rules. Once they are our guests and on next meeting they are hosts.

The interaction starts at company level whereby the minor issues related to border management are settled between the two company commanders at any moment. The respective colour flag is waved and shortly the Indian also waves back the flag thus acknowledging the desire to have the meeting. Both company commanders will walk to the zero line and meeting starts. The issues are minor like stray animal or person accidentally walking into either territory. In most of the cases, the matter is resolved on the spot; in case it is not resolved than a protest note is lodged.

In the monthly wing commanders meetings, the same unresolved matter is taken up again which if still remains unresolved is included in the biannual meeting held at Director Generals level. Prior to 1970, the biannual meetings were held at Lahore (Pakistan) and at Amritsar and Jullundhur (India). Now they are held in New Delhi and Lahore. Both countries exchange sweets on each other's national days.



Biannual Meeting at Director Generals level



Meeting at Sector Commander level



Director General PR (Pb) Major General Hilal (left) and Director General PR (Sindh) Major General Rizwan (right) leaving for Pakistan-India Bi-Annual meeting held in New Delhi – 2012



Director General, PR (Pb) Major General Umar Farooq Burki (right) in conversation with Director General BSF, D.K. Pathak (left) during minutes signing ceremoney at the BSF Headquarters – New Delhi, September 2015



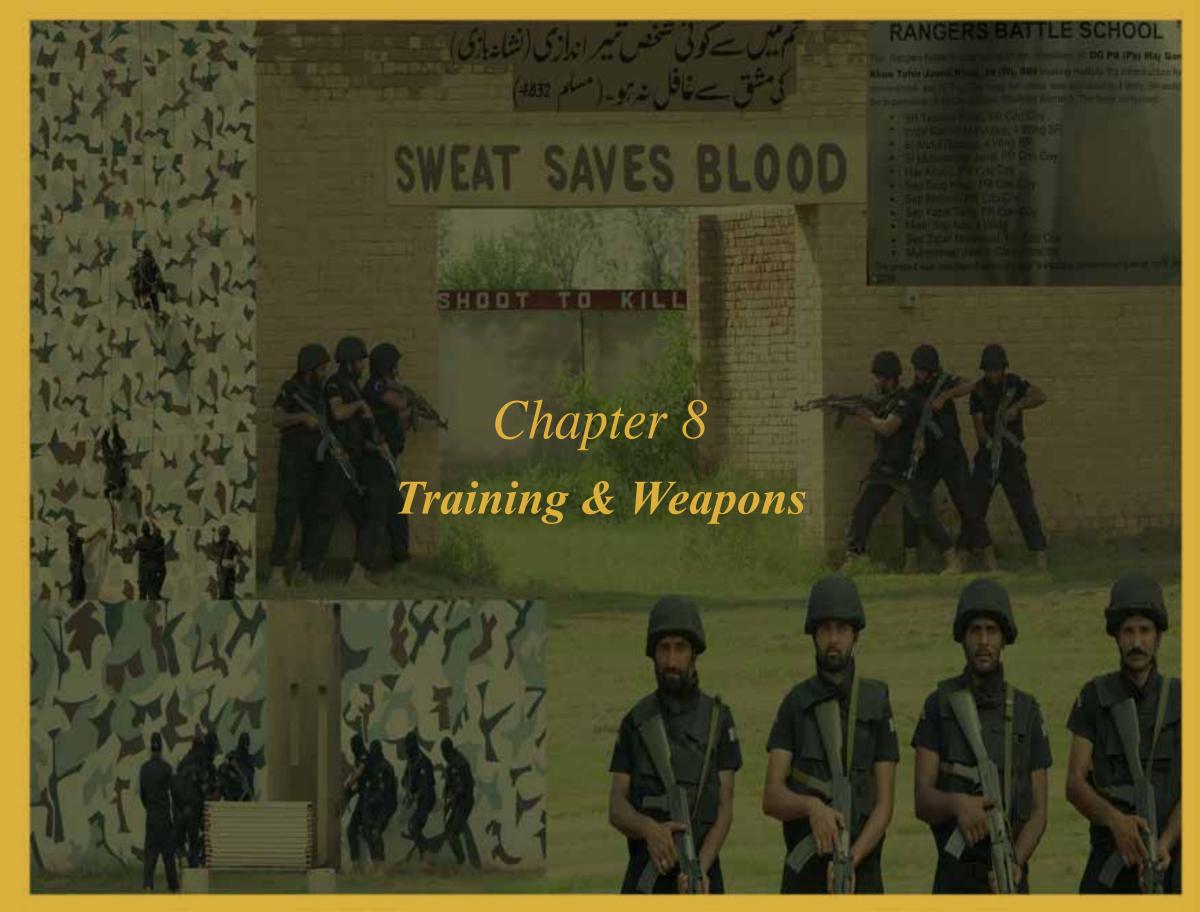
Meeting at Wing Commanders level



Major General Umar Farooq Burki, Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) giving cash award to Indian guard during visit of Bi-Annual meeting – New Delhi, September 2015



Exchange of sweets





Training and Weapons

unjab Rangers is a federal law enforcement border Force and as such the induction and recruitment is open for all Pakistanis irrespective of colour, caste and creed. Recruitment policy is often directed by the federal government. Rangers are under the Ministry of Interior. Director General Punjab Rangers is empowered under the Rangers Act 1959, for all recruitment and their subsequent training. In the Headquarters, there is a training branch which oversees the training in Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). The training is a continuous and ever going process which is time and again aligned with the prevailing trends of threats, weapons and equipment. Training in Punjab Rangers is initially conducted in the Pakistan Rangers Academy at Mandi Bahaud Din and subsequently in the Wings, Companies and at Posts. Well planned integrated training is also carried out affiliated with Army Field Formations and Army Training Institutions. Motto of training remains as 'Sweat in peace saves blood in war'.

Punjab Rangers Training Academy-Mandi Bahaud Din

Initially on raising, the training centre of West Pakistan Rangers was established at Bahawalpur. In fact, the old Bahawalpur Police Centre was used as the training school for the Rangers as well. In 1966, the school was established at Lahore where training activities were conducted under Sutlej Rangers. The basic training revolved around physical fitness, firing, drill and basic field craft including map reading. Vacancies were allotted for Army run courses at divisional battle schools where light machine gun handling, maintenance and firing was taught.



In 1978, the training school and facilities of defunct Federal Security Force (FSF) were handed over to Pakistan Rangers at Mandi Bahaud Din, which was upgraded from a school to an Academy in 1994 with a colonel as commandant.

Induction

All Pakistanis are eligible for induction in Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Selection and recruitment in Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is governed by Recruitment Rule 1968. Besides Province of Punjab, Force has representation from all other Provinces including Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and FATA. Maximum age limit is 30 years with middle as minimum education qualification and physical



fitness as basic criteria for selection. Besides normal recruitment of sepoy, direct induction of sub inspector, havildar, naik and personnel from technical trade is carried out in Punjab Rangers.

Training

Training revolves around physical fitness, drill and weapon handling. Recruits are not supposed to walk rather they have to run whenever they are outside their living barracks; even while going for food or coming back. Apart from running, push ups are another stamina increasing exercise and is carried out round the clock. Recruit is mentally and physically reconstructed, to accept the words of command without any hesitation or eye brow raised. It continues till the very last day.

Recruits are divided into companies. They have two terms with a short midterm break in between. In the second or the final term, appointments are made amongst the recruits basing upon their performance. The final term concentrates on weapon firing, handling and maintenance of firearms along with almost daily assault course practice. Assault course is 1200 meters in length, having various obstacles, which have to be crossed, climbed, crawled and includes firing at 25 meters range to be conducted at termination point.



Glimpses of Recruits Training

















Camel and horse riding are integral segment of the recruits training. Swimming was made part of the recruits training from 1981 onwards. In 2009 and again in 2015-16, due to exigencies of service when induction requirement increased, basic courses were also trained and passed out at Punjab Regiment Training Centre at Mardan. Highpoint of the Academy and the recruit is the passing out parade which reflects the termination of a long, hard and strenuous 24 weeks of training. Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is the customary chief guest but quite often Corps Commanders or Interior Ministers also grace the occasion.



Recruits passing out parade at Punjab Rangers Academy, Mandi Bahaud Din









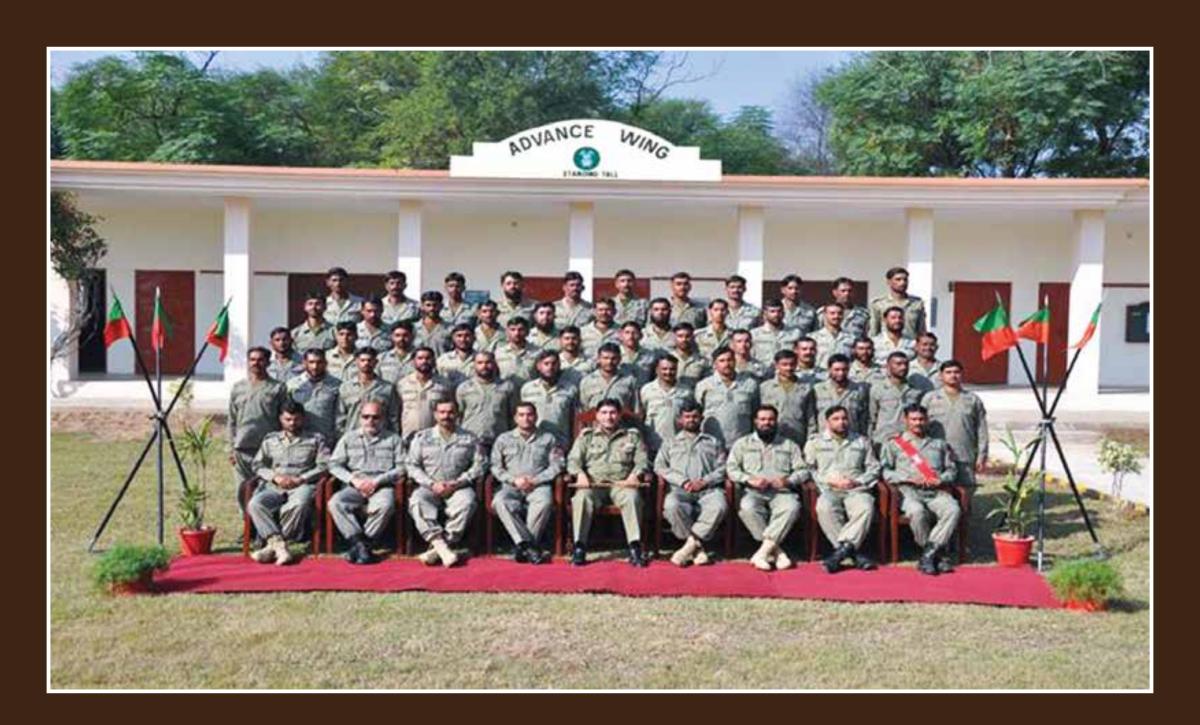














Advance Training

The Advance Wing at Academy comprises of a major, one Deputy Superintendent Rangers, six Inspectors and three NCOs and are entrusted for imparting 'Advance Training' to the already inducted force members. Professional and promotion cadres' are also held which includes Deputy Superintendent Rangers to Superintendent Rangers, Inspector to Deputy Superintendent Rangers, Sub Inspector to Inspector and Havildar to Sub Inspector.

Senior Wing

In 2008, a Senior Wing was raised at Rangers Headquarters Lahore to impart training to the senior officers of Rangers (Deputy Superintendent Rangers and Superintendent Rangers). The Wing is now part of Rangers Academy. It conducts courses and cadres which include a basic course for officers known as Officers Basic Course. It is mandatory for promotion to the next rank. MCC a command and staff course for which intake is based upon competitive examination result; it is mandatory course for promotion to the rank of Superintendent Rangers. Law Course is also run. Another important contribution of the Senior Wing is to provide precourse training to Rangers officers proceeding on Army run courses.



The commandant of Pakistan Rangers Academy is also the commandant of Senior Wing. Two Majors, two Deputy Superintendent Rangers, two Inspectors and two Havildars constitute the instructional Wing where as Administration Wing has one Deputy Superintendent Rangers and five soldiers. Similarly, the Training Wing also has a nine member staff. By 2010, Senior Wing has successfully conducted two courses in which selected officers underwent training and passed the course. Further shortlisted among them were sent to School of Infantry and Tactics, Quetta for young officer and mid-career courses.











Rangers Battle School Rakh Tera and Commando Training

The initiation of commando and anti-terrorist courses and training started on 10th November 2003. The existing Special Operations Rangers Troops (commando company) was put through anti-terrorist courses and refresher cadres in 2008. By end 2009, ten such courses were conducted. It included rappelling, weapon handling, assault course, martial arts and personal protection. Running and building up of stamina are the basic foundation of any military training, thus daily four miles and weekly six miles running with load became an integral part of it. Major Moonis Ali was the incharge of the training. The firing which is the hallmark of anti-terrorist training was practised and taught in many positions which included cross rolling, combination rolling and moving rolling fire. In rappelling, the seat rappelling which is employed while rappelling from a building, Austrian rappelling which is fast descend with fire, lizard crawl which is employed when the structure has many obtrusions, remained essential part of training. In 2014, the Rangers Battle School was formally inaugurated at Rakh Tera. A Skeet Shooting Range was added here in 2016. The School itself is modern in outlook. The rappelling tower, a mockup village, a mockup concrete complex, and all other facilitates are customised to provide a real-life training environment.

Major Haroon Islam (later Lieutenant Colonel shaheed) of SSG posted as the GSO-2 (operations) at Headquarters Rangers, also played a key role in training and left a lasting impression on the training and culture of Special Operations Rangers Troops (SORT).



RANGERS BATTLE SCHOOL The Rangers Battle School count on the directions of DG PR (Pb) Maj Gen Khan Tahir Javed Khan, HI (M), S8t housing multiple Tig infrastructure for conventional and is fig. the temp for const was entrusted to 4 Wing SR under the subervision of L1 Col Nageer Minhtag Warraich. The fearn comprised: SR Tarriveer Khain, PR Cdo Coy Insor Rayled Mehmood, 4 Wing SR St Abdul Razzag, 4 Wing SR SI Muhammad Jamii, PR Cdo Coy Hay Khalid, PR Cdo Coy Sep Tarig Khan, PR Cdo Cby Sep Moreed, PR Cdo Coy ep Fazal Tang, PR Cdo Coy Mistri Sep Attl., 4 Wing Sep Zahid Mehmood, PR Cdo Coy Muhammad Javed, Civ Contractor The project was completed within a police 9 months, commencing work on 6 Jun.

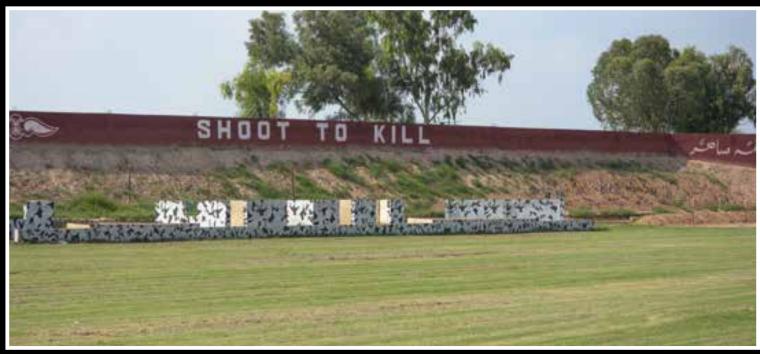














PARA (Pakistan Army Rifle Association) Championships

Amongst the training competitions in Pakistan Army, the most coveted trophy of all is the PARA trophy. The firing competition is held at Jhelum annually. In 1988, Pakistan Rangers won for the very first time a trophy in PARA. Match No.8 which is infantry squad weapons, the Rangers Team under Captain Doctor Tariq Hussain were runners up. In 34th PARA Meet, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) 35 members team in 2007 won the gold medal in light machine gun fire and silver medal in Rifle G-3 Categories. Sepoy Nadeem Ahmed was declared the best firer in sub machine gun fire category and awarded medal by the President General Pervaiz Musharraf. No less than 40 teams for participated including the elite army regiments as well. Rangers' Team was led by Major Tajamul Hussain Shah. In 36th Central PARA Meet held from 29th September – 30th October 2015, although Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) stood overall 8th, it was Havildar Abdul Majeed who won the most coveted medal, The Sniper Gold Medal.

Punjab Rangers regularly conducts the inter wing and inter corps firing competitions. In 2016, which was observed as year of firing, Desert Rangers won the overall trophy.



Punjab Rangers Firing Team with COAS General Raheel Sharif during 36th Central PARA meet 2015



Sepoy Haris Oudoos Khan ex 3 Wing participated in Army Physical Agility and Combat Efficiency System (PACES) competition in 2016 and secured first position in Civil Armed Forces.

Integrated Training with Army: Rangers integrated training with army has become a regular feature since many years whereby former participate in field exercises and field firing conducted by army.





COAS General Asfhaq Pervez Kayani being briefed by Wing Commander during exercise Azm-e-Nau 2009



Laying 60 mm mortars during field firing by Rangers troops.



Lady Rangers Induction and Training

The need to induct the ladies into Rangers was not a ceremonial decision rather a professional compulsion owing to current law and order situation whereby there is a need to search females during internal security tasks. On 25th October 2008, the very first batch of Lady Rangers passed out at Lahore. Doctor Fahmida Mirza the Speaker National Assembly was the Chief Guest. Punjab Rangers thus have the honour of being the pioneers in inducting the ladies into the Civil Armed Forces. It was the initiative of Major General Haroon Aslam the then Director General of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab).

The selection criteria for Lady Rangers included age not more than 25 years, minimum education matric, unmarried and height not less than 5 feet and 3 inches. The candidates had to undergo physical fitness followed by written and medical tests. Training was almost on same footings as for male Rangers. It included physical training, weapon training and theoretical aspects related to charter of duties and miscellaneous aspects. Lady Rangers were posted at Joint Check Posts Wahga, Ganda Singh Wala and Sulemanki to carry out search of female passengers and spectators. Moreover, they are invariably employed in all internal security tasks and at all Rangers Public Schools. Role of Lady Rangers in newly commenced operations in Punjab has been commendable.





Dr. Fehmida Mirza, Speaker National Assembly with the first passing out batch of Lady Rangers-2008





Lady Rangers during internal security duty at Islamabad



Lady Rangers undergoing firing practice



Lady Rangers searching female spectators before retreat ceremony Lady Rangers while marching at JCP Wahga at JCP Wahga







.303" light machine gun (Bren Gun) used by Rangers in 1960s

Weapons and Equipment

Rangers being a Civil Armed Force and meant for border area duties as such were not recipient of modern weapons and equipment. They were armed with those weapons which had become obsolete in Army. The main weapons held with Rangers included .303 Rifle, light machinegun, like .30 Browning were inducted at the onset of 1965 War. Three inch mortars and 75 mm anti-tank recoilless rifles were given to Rangers in 1971 War.

Web equipment was khaki and canvas. It had desert sunglasses which were issued to Desert Rangers and Indus Rangers. All personal web equipment, including saddlery and pakhra was made by the corps' own tradesmen. Rangers had Chaugals for water carrying, both for men and animals. Signal equipment was High Frequency sets thus allowing long range communication. They had no Very High Frequency sets till 1986. During 1971 War, G-3 Rifle was issued in limited numbers to Rangers. Personal weapon for officers was .45 Wembley and Scott Mark IV revolver. Mechanical Transport was

non-existent, horses in green belt and camels in desert belt were the main modes of transport. In 1966, Rangers experimented with having a mobile quick reaction force on bicycles. For long, a Ranger soldier was authorised a big pack, a small pack, two blankets, steel water bottle, mess tin, mug enamel and mosquito net. The web pack initially came in khaki, later it was changed into black.

In mid-eighties when the dacoits crisis emerged in Sind, thus Rangers were equipped more lavishly, transport was inducted and so were small item like Very High Frequency wireless sets to increase efficiency. The major transition took place in the aftermath of 9/11 incident. Rangers were equipped on modern lines, they were still armed with Rifle G-3, however MP-5 sub machine gun was also introduced. Apart from these two small arms, the Chinese sub machine gun 7.62 mm, with folding butt was also made part of Rangers armoury. By and large, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) now have weapons, equipments (including night vision devices) on the levels of an infantry batalion.

In terms of mechanical transport, Toyota has been the preferred brand as far as the jeeps are concerned, thus its Land Cruiser remained an integral part since 1973. Before that period the Jeeps were the main mechanical four wheel drive. Chinese made J-Fung utility trucks were also made part of the inventory. Presently the Vigo utility trucks are the standard Wing vehicle. Jet Ranger single engine helicopter was also inducted in 1976. Presently Ecureil helicopter is in use. Rangers at present have Honda -125 as the standard motorbike used for chasing smugglers and establishing quick time naka.



Instead of water bottle and Chaugal, the 'Camel Packs' are the main personal water carrier and storage item. The global positioning system has almost reduced the liquid prismatic magnetic compass to antiquity but in desert environment compass is still the best companion, Rangers are using both in tandem. Binoculars are another standard kit item of a Ranger.

Rangers presently both have High Frequency and walkie talkie wirelesses sets for communication.







Existing means of communication

















Uniform and Messes



Uniform

ome Guards and National Guards the motherboard of present day Pakistan Rangers did not have any specific uniform mainly due to economic reasons thus they were wearing a mixture of used army and police uniforms. The Punjab Border Police and later West Pakistan Border Police were also wearing the uniform of police which was khaki in colour. It was only Bahawalpur State Border Police which was rich in the glamour of uniform.

In 1958 when Rangers were raised, the need to have a distinct uniform was felt. After much consideration and deliberation, a combination of army, militia and police was reached, in which the trouser was khaki but shirt was militia colour and turban as head gear made as part of uniform. The beret of black colour was also adopted as working headgear. The Rangers cap badge or the regimental insignia was also approved.

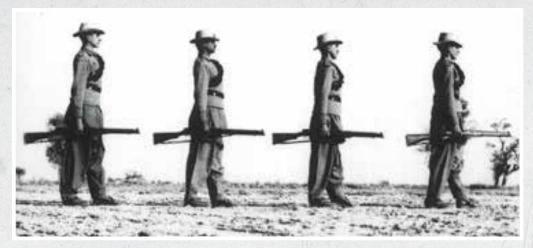
Rangers' Cap Badge: Rangers Cap badge was designed and adopted in 1959. The image of fort on the Rangers' beret is of Lahore Fort which depicts the location of Headquarters and five curved lines represent five rivers of Punjab which is the main domain and area of responsibility of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). The Dagger and Lancers represent the martial nature of the duty. Initially Arabic





1947

1947



Militia colour Shalwar Kameez with leather belt worn by troops in the field



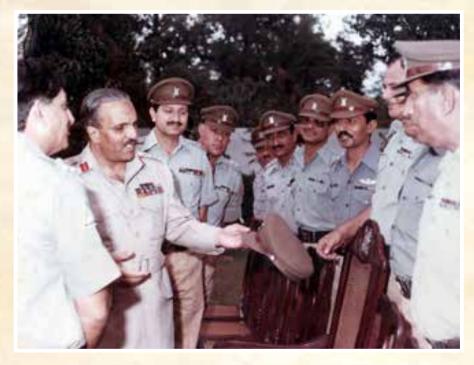


words "Daiman Sahiran" means "Ever Vigilant" truly reflecting the absolute duty of troops was part of Cap Badge. Later on "Daiman Sahiran" was replaced with Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). In 1960 the famous 'desert hat' was introduced as part of uniform.

Troops' uniform comprised of a shalwar kameez of militia colour and black chappals with a leather belt. For winter a khaki sweater was added. Officers were distinct with wearing the army pattern peak cap with khaki trouser and militia coloured shirt. The appointment holders and inspectors were authorised to put on Sam Browne leather belt.

The khaki trouser and militia shirt remained as uniform till 1992¹. When it was totally changed into a light green shirt and olive green trouser, it was being influenced by the American Rangers pattern. Even the sports kit was made green. For winter a half sleeve sweater was introduced. Desert hat was another item which was replaced with a green hat of similar dimension.

In 1999, minor changes were incorporated in the dress code where by the colour of jersey was changed into light grey and made full sleeves. New olive colour fatigue were introduced in 2003, and in 2005, the age old black shoes were replaced by the polish less suede desert shoes. In 2008, in line with army dress policy, Rangers also deleted 'belt' from regular uniform and retaining it only for operational environment. In April 2009, a minor change was affected in dress by the Army, in which only the hip pockets



President General Zia ul Haq viewing Peak Cap worn by Rangers Officers



Half sleeves jersey worn with light green shirt and olive green trouser



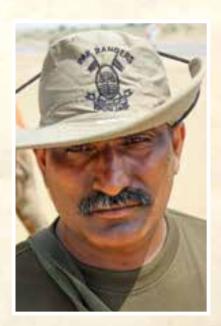
1992

¹ Rangers Officers Guide, an official publication of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), 2012.



and front pockets were removed (although the flaps over them were still retained) also compelled the Rangers to do so. In 2016, the present set of uniform was introduced which is a mixture of cotton and polyester. It is modern in outlook and design having 'digital camouflage' technology.

Lady Doctors have been part of Rangers and as such they wear the standard dress for lady doctors which is **saree**. Lady Rangers were inducted in 2008 and wear the standard fatigue since then. However Lady Rangers are allowed to wear the **olive green** shalwar kameez on Friday only.



Desert Hat worn in Desert and Cholistan Rangers during summer season



2003





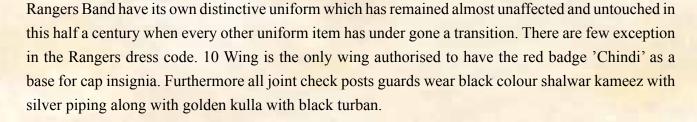


2009 2016





Khaki pagri was changed into black, in 1995





Ranks in Rangers have little variation with army ranks. In Rangers, Senior Superintendent Rangers, Superintendent Rangers and Deputy Superintendent Rangers put on rank badges similar to Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Captain respectively in the Army but ranks are silver in colour with red chindi underneath. In 2012, Rangers also introduced the web ranks on the front of uniform, in line with Army





Lady Ranger



Ceremonial Dress - JCP





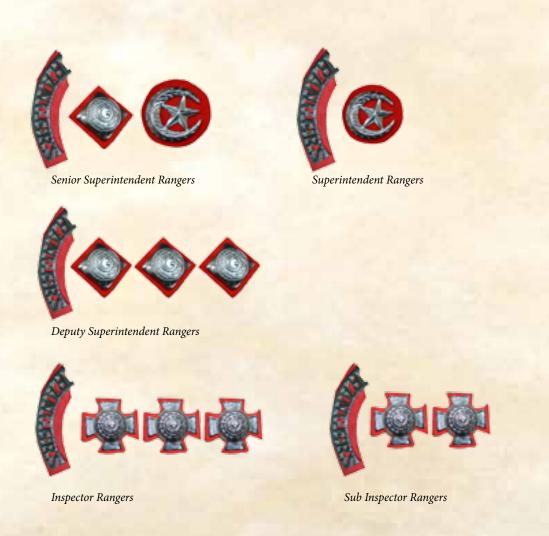


Rangers Commando

Officers Ceremonial



Regulations. Senior Reserve Inspector puts on rank similar to Subedar Major in the Army while Inspector and Assistant Sub Inspector, who are treated at par with Junior Commissioned Officers of Army, have the rank badges which look similar to police ranks. Similarly soldiers from Sepoy to Havildar in Rangers put on ranks exactly like Army but different in colour. Besides officers, Inspectors and soldiers, Rangers are authorised different types of tradesmen like Farrier (smith who shoes horses), Bahishti (water carrier), Khalasi (For bathing the dead), Tandel (attendant for patients), painter, blacksmith, barber, electrician, bootmaker and washerman.







Lal Masih

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) have a number of unsung workers who have spent not only lives but generations in the sevice of the Rangers. Lal Masih is one such person. He is a sanitary worker and his father was the very first sanitary worker to be enrolled in 1959. Lal has spent almost thirty years in making our premises and living areas neat and clean. His wife Bashiran Masih has also 29 years of service. Incidentally both met during a brooming session and later decided to tie the knot. His other family members including daughters Khalida (15 years of service) Sajida (12 years of service) Abida (10 years of service) and son Arshad Masih is serving for last one year.



Family of Lal Masih

Messes

Mess is an institution and not merely a place to dine. Its traditions are deep-rooted in army mess culture. Every wing is authorised three distinct messes, one for soldiers, other for inspectors and the main mess for officers. Each corps has its own mess so does the Rangers Headquarters at Lahore. Messes have also gone through a transition mainly in terms of design and décor. Corps messes are definitely bigger in size and better in decor as compared to wing messes.

Desert Rangers Mess at Bahawalpur (Hasilpur Road) is situated within the complex, a few yards away from the office block area. The Mess as such has been newly renovated in 2015 and is among a few messes which have oil paintings depicting the culture of the area. Guest rooms are also within ear shot (although every room does have an intercommunication set). The structure itself dates back to fifties era. Cholistan Rangers Mess is a newly constructed mess (1998). It is small in size, a double storied building which is adjacent to the main office block. The mess has three spacious guestrooms with wooden panelled walls. Chenab Rangers Mess at



Sialkot differs in design from the Desert Rangers Mess. It is also within the main complex, having lush green open lawn all around. It is located at the edge of the city. Sutlej Rangers are utilising the main mess of Rangers.

Main Mess Paikistan Rangers (Punjab) was inaugurated by Major General Hussain Mehdi in 2002. It is a grand mess in terms of number of rooms. There are two storeys of guest rooms, bachelor officer quarters, a standalone main mess structure and a multi-purpose hall. Mess has a wide open lawn in front. Pakistan Ranger Academy Mess at Mandi Bahauddin is also modern and functional in all respects and aspects. Main reason being it is used more frequently and regularly.

An Inspector Mess is exclusively meant for the Inspectors of Rangers. In terms of rules and other customs, they are identical to the Officers Mess. Inspector Messes are also in each wing. In terms of design and décor they are markedly different from the Officers Mess. Soldiers Mess is the third kind of Mess meant for the soldiers. Every wing has one Soldiers Mess. Wazahat is the term that explains the monthly food bill of the soldier; it is more like food bill in college hostels which are calculated on the number of meals consumed in a month.



Officers Mess Desert Rangers, Bahawalpur



Officers Mess Punjab Rangers Academy, Mandi Bahaud Din



Officers Mess Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)





Inside view of Officers Mess Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

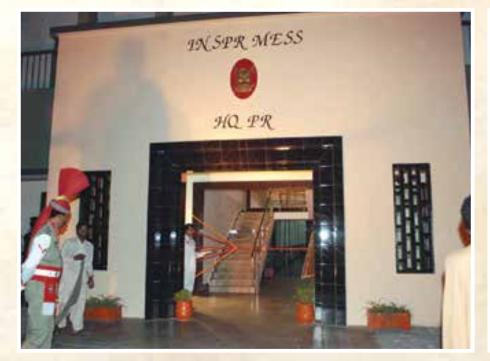








Sulemanki Officers Mess



Inspector Mess Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), Lahore



Head Marala Offiers Mess



Soldiers Mess Headquarter Desert Rangers, Bahawalpur











Illustrated History of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) |175

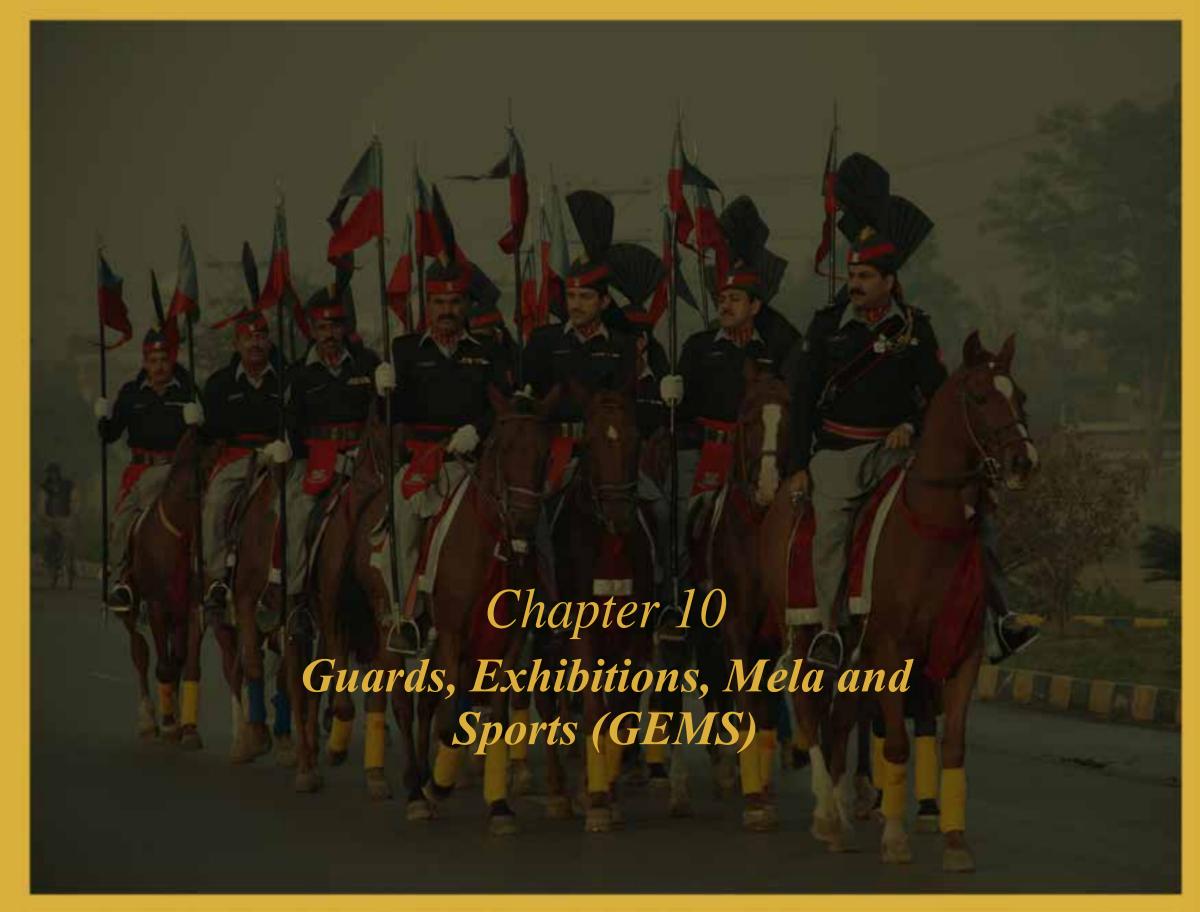


Azadi Museum Wahga

To make our youth conversant with contributions made by great leaders like Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and history of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), Art Gallery has been established at Wahga Lahore. Art Gallery will comprise of multiple sections including rare aspects of Mr Jinnah, dreams and vision of Iqbal, Wahga Guardian Gallery and Audio / Video Gallery. Each Sector of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) will also establish its corner through photographic depiction, models, sculptures showing history of respective Sector, life at Border Out Posts and other activities. Work on the project started in year 2016. Scholarly expertise from Dabistan - e -Iqbal was incorporated for authenticity.



View of Azadi Museum Wahga





Guards, Exhibition, Mela and Sports (GEMS)

Guards

unjab Rangers is honoured in presenting Guard of Honour at the national poet Doctor Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal's mausoleum at Lahore. The mausoleum itself is adjacent to the great Badshahi Mosque. Doctor Iqbal was not only a poet of a high calibre, in Persian and Urdu but also famous for his philosophical interpretation of the religious thoughts in Islam. Doctor Iqbal will be remembered till eternity for presenting 'Idea of Pakistan' in 1930¹ for a separate nation for the Muslims of India. The Guard at 'Mazar' is mounted and presented by the Wahga Wing. Traditionally the visiting foreign dignitaries, national leaders, appointment holders and Director Generals of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) pay homage to the greatest poet and philosopher of Pakistan by laying wreath of flowers and offering 'fateh'.

1 Dr Iqbal presented his idea as a closing address of All India Muslim League annual convention at Allahabad (India)

President General Parvez Musharraf visit to Mazar-e-Iqbal





Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan visit to Mazar-e-Iqbal



President Mamnoon Hussain visit to Mazar-e-Iqbal

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visit to Mazar-e-Iqbal

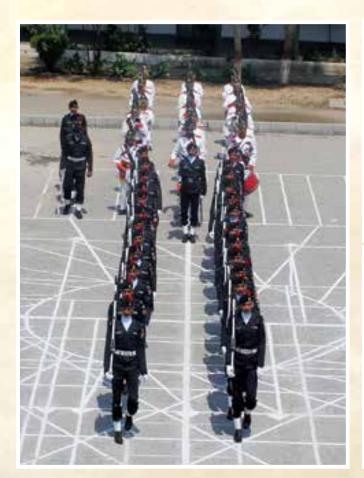


Rangers Guard at Mazar-e-Iqbal



Rangers Exhibition Drill Squad (REDS)

Across the world "Exhibition Drill Squads" are affiliated with military units as well as civilian drill teams. Rangers Exhibition Drill Squad is a thirty member Punjab Rangers drill squad which was initiated by Director General Punjab Rangers Major General Mian Hilal Hussain in 2012. The distinctive aspect which distinguishes this drill from any other drill is the absence of 'words of command'. The drill relies on coordinated individual movements among the team. The squad has .303 Rifles which are gold plated to add colour and glamour to drill. The drill itself has 924 steps with 160 movements. This is the most difficult drill in the world. Rangers Exhibition Drill Squad has the honour to perform at Pakistan Military Academy, Frontier Force Regimental Centre, Baloch Regimental Centre and Pakistan Monument, Islamabad. Besides, it displayed its skills on key events including National days celebration of 23 March, 14 August, 6 September, Jashn-e-Baharan festival organized by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and on special visits of dignitaries / delegation.







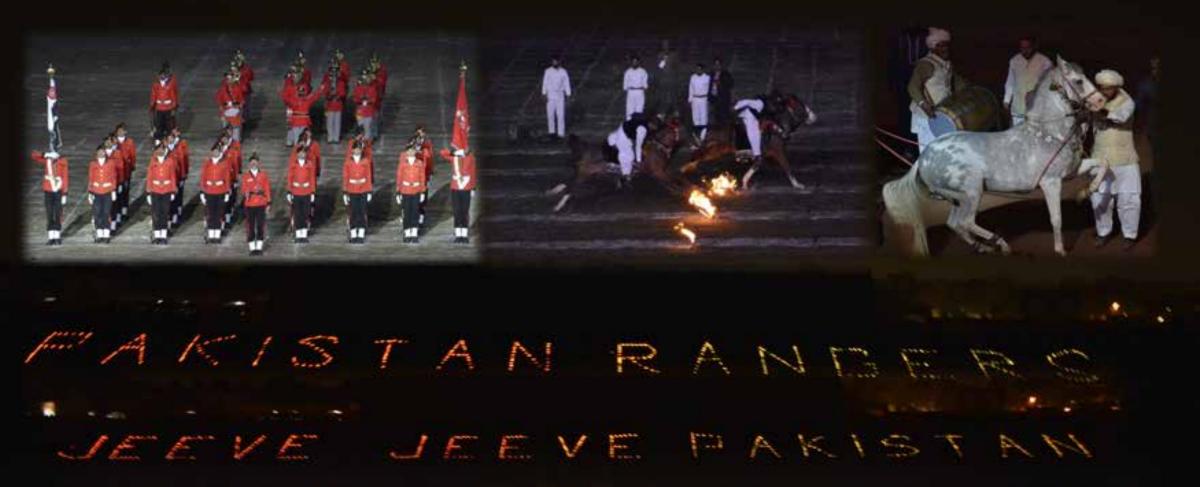




Drill moves of Rangers Exhibition Drill Squad









Fares and Melas

Horse and Cattle Show

Punjab Border Police would always be remembered for initiating and organising the first ever Horse and Cattle Show at Lahore in 1950. It was held in the premises of the No.6 Depot. Inspectors namely Raja Mustaqeem, Syed Fazl Hussain Shah, Boota Khan and Sub Inspector Mirza Abdul Haq were the men behind the 'Tattoo Show' which later attained a national status. The show itself took birth accidentally. The recruits were being imparted training in horse riding in the Depot and people would gather every evening to witness the horsemanship of the Punjab Border Police, hence it was organised. It was simple routine activity but presented in a manner to attract the public and became more of an annual fare. In 1953, the show was organised by the Punjab Border Police in East Punjab. It was carried out on the request of Pakistan's ambassador to India Mr Ghazzanfar Ali. The show attained national stature from 1958 onwards when it was organised at present day Fortress Stadium in Lahore under arrangements of Lahore city administration. It however remained discontinued from 1965-1974 due to the political reasons. In 1981 the show regained zenith in terms of popularity. It was again discontinued due to security threat from 2003-2009. In 2010, it was reincarnated as Mela Jashn-e-Baharan and held in Race Course Park. It was in 2012 that the show came back to Punjab Rangers when it was held at Rangers Polo Ground.

In 2015, National Horse and Cattle Show was back to its old glory. It was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan Mamnoon Hussain at Fortress Stadium Lahore. Punjab Rangers is in fact the soul of this show. Horse and camel riding, acrobatics on camels and horses, camel band, exhibition drill, tent pegging. Shama Parade, Mashal Parade are the exclusive features of the Rangers and people simply adore this. In the *Mashal Parade*, 400 jawans of Rangers take part carrying Mashals. They perform in darkness (lights are switched off in stadium) on band tunes. In *Shama* (candle) Parade, 750 jawans of Rangers take part. Through the shama lights they create silhouettes of iconic buildings like Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens.



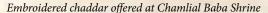




Chamlial Mela

Baba Chamlial is a revered name in Sialkot, a Sufi saint whose spirituality extended beyond religion, caste or creed in many traditions. The real name of Baba Chamlial is given as Duleep Singh Baba. Chamlial despite all his piousness and piety became a victim in the hands of dacoits who not only robbed him but also beheaded him, throwing his head in Chamlial village whereas his body was left in the adjoining village of Syed Wali. Radcliffe Line simply separated these two villages into two different dominions of Pakistan and India. This division did not dampen the respect of the locals for their Sufi saint and they continued to visit his two shrines in opposing villages. Presently a Mela is held every year in June. Like all other melas and fares in Punjab, this one also revolves around non-scientific conviction and fragile faith. The belief that the sugar mix sherbet offered at the shrine is a cure for all skin diseases is one such example. This tradition is still in vogue where the Pakistani ziareins (religious travellers) are offered the traditional 'gur sherbat'. In return Pakistani ziareins offer an embroidered chaddar to the shrine. The Mela itself is attended officially by Punjab Rangers and Indian Border Security Force officials and the district administrations of both countries.







Exchange of souvenirs between Pakistani and Indian Sector Commanders during Chamlial Baba Mela 2016



Pakistan Day Parade

Pakistan Day Parade, a symbol of national integrity and pride is annually held on 23 March. Except for few years this parade has been regularly held to commemorate the Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940. Contingent of Pakistan Rangers also participated in this Parade with full zeal and enthusiasm.



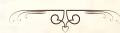
Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) contingent during Pakistan Day Parade - 23rd March 2016





Sub Inspector

Khalid Javed was
an outstanding
hockey player
who represented
Rangers as part
of Army Hockey
team which played
against Japan in
Army Stadium
Rawalpindi, in
1981.



Sports in Punjab Rangers

From its inception the Rangers displayed brilliance on sports grounds. Hockey was popular in the Rangers and they had one of the best teams in Pakistan. Later Tent Pegging, Polo and Shooting became hallmark of Rangers while many an International, National and Army championships have been won by Rangers. Athletics, Football, Hockey, Volleyball and Basketball were the main events in the Inter Wing and later Inter Corps sports competitions and championships.

Rangers Week used to be held annually during which annual sports championship was also organized. In Inter Civil Armed Forces sports championship held at



Chenab Rangers, Frontier Corps (NWFP and Balochistan) also participated. Punjab Rangers won it mainly due to excellent performance of its athletes. Sepoy Saleem Iqbal won gold medal in both 100 and 200 meters. Other prominent runners of eighties were Lance Naik Habibullah, Naik Ashraf, Naik Ghazzanfar (1500 and 3000 meters), Naik Hayat, Naik Zahoor (5000 meters), Naik Nazeer (10,000 meters) Naik Razziq (hurdles) and Lance Naik Ramzan (hurdles). In long jump, Lance Naik Habibullah and Razziq, in high jump Lance Naik Muhammad Hayat, Lance Naik Inayatullah and Naik Clerk Ghulam Rasul and in hammer throw duo of Naik Ashiq and havildar Ghulam

Rasul performed extremely well. Lance Naik Khan of Desert Rangers was an outstanding marathon runner (26 miles) who won three consecutive marathons between 1982-1985.

In 2009, Azadi Cup Women Hockey Championship was won by the Rangers team. In 2010, Director General Punjab Rangers Ladies Basketball Championship was inaugurated which was won by WAPDA, Rangers stood second and Punjab Police got third position. Recently, a player each of Women Hockey Team and Net Ball Team has been selected in National Team.



Winner Rangers Hockey Women team with Major General Yaqub Director General, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)-2009



At present, regular Inter-Corps sports tournaments and competitions are held in which hockey, football, basketball, volleyball are the main attractions. **Boxing** another manly sport is also conducted on regular basis. In 2012, Inter Wing Boxing Championship was won by the Kala Khattai Wing. **Wrestling** is very much an integral part of Punjabi culture and wrestlers (pehlwan) are idolised in villages. Punjab Rangers is reviving this dying art. In 2015, inter-wing wrestling competition was held (29th April -8th May 2015), which was won by Wahga Wing. In year 2016.

Pakistan Rangers Polo Club and Tent Pegging

Pakistan Rangers from its inception has been closely associated with horses as horse riding was very much part of recruits and officers training. In 1997 Rangers Polo Club was established at Headquaters Pakistan Rangers Lahore. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) have very strong polo and tent pegging Teams which are regarded as one of the top teams of the country. In 2003, the Rangers horse Shola was declared world champion in polo match played at Abek Polo Ground Race Course Park Lahore. Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is also the Chairman of Pakistan Equestrian Federation. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) also holds annual Director General Punjab Rangers Tent Pegging Competition. It is usually held at Mandi Bahauddin and Lahore. In year 2016 National Tent Peggging Championship was organised by Pakistan Equestrian Federation under the overall supervision of Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). In this competition more than hundered teams from 35 different clubs competed.



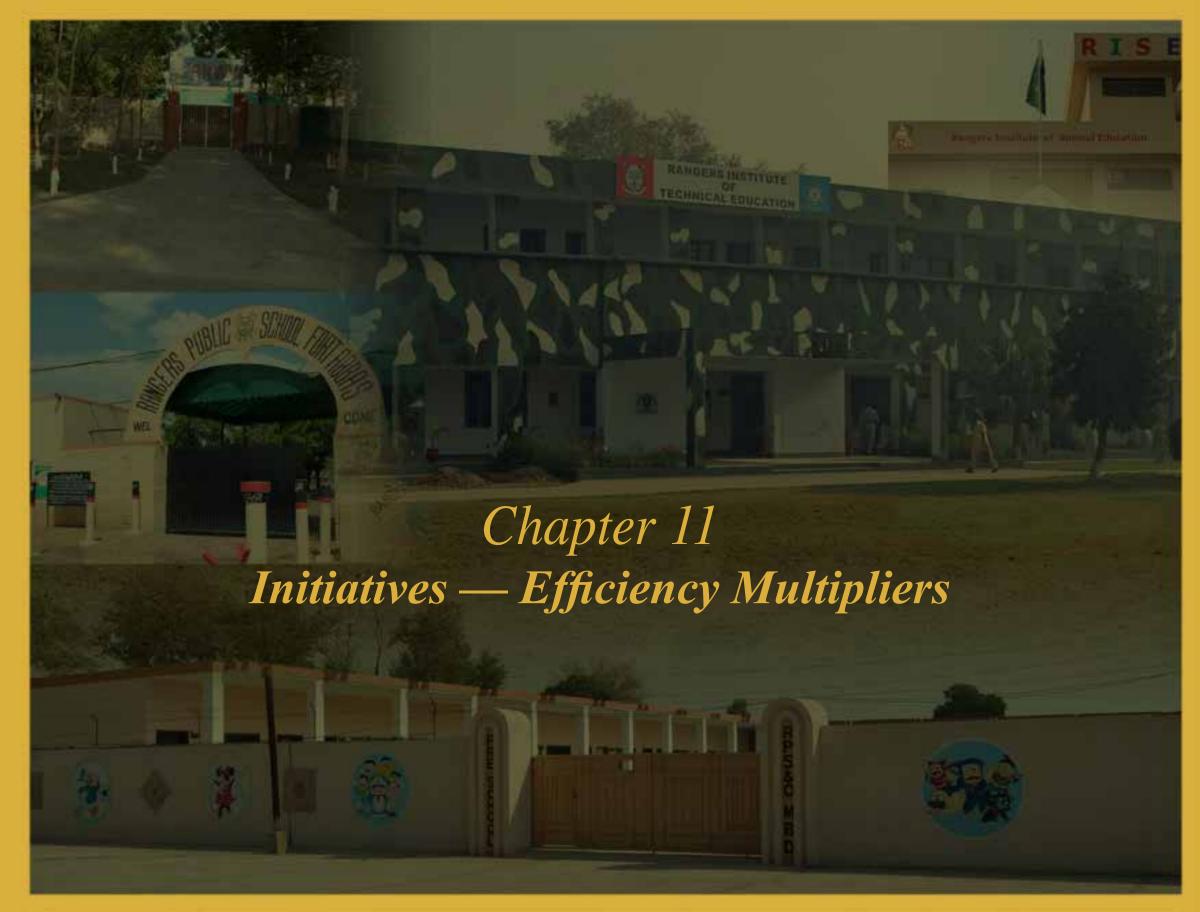
Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Polo Team (dressed pink and green) playing against Mona Depot Polo Team-DG Rangers Cup 2015





Rangers Polo and Tent Pegging Teams with COAS General Raheel Sharif

In 1981-82 seasons, Pakistan Rangers won the Jahanzeb Polo Championship and Cotton Championship held at Multan and Cowasjee Cup which was held at Karachi. In 2003 Superintendent Rangers Amjid Hameed Bhatti got two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals in tent pegging while participating against South Africa at Lahore Fortress Stadium. In 2006, Havildar Amanat Ali alongwith three team members secured 1st position in Army Championship held at Karachi. In 2008 Major Asif and Sub Inspector Amanat Ali won Quaid-e-Azam Cup. In 2010, Major Usman and Sub Inspector Amanat Ali won Punjab Cup. In 2011, Brigadier Sajid Nisar (ex Sector Commander Desert Rangers) and Sub Inspector Amanat Ali won Army Championship. In landmark achievement, Punjab Rangers secured first position and third position in Army Polo and Tent Pegging Competition in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) however secured 1st and 2nd positions in both single and pair matches in tent pegging in year 2016 championship.





Initiatives – Efficiency Multipliers

irector Generals of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) from Brigadier Saeed-Ud-Din Khan to Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan have all strived to launch new initiatives to enhance efficiency and image of the organisation.

Rangers Public Schools and Colleges

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) established 1st school named Rangers Public School and College in 1987 at Bahawalpur. Presently there are twenty three Rangers Public Schools and Colleges (including two colleges, eleven high schools, five middle schools and five primary schools) which are imparting English medium education to both girls and boys. They are located at Lahore, Sialkot, Bajwat, Shakargarh, Narowal, Kala Khattai, Pasrur, Wahga, Kasur, Kanganpur, Head Sulemanki, Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Fort Abbas, Yazman, Mithra, RahimYar Khan, Khanpur, Sadiqabad, Manthar and Mandi Bahauddin. Among them college level education is available at Bahawalpur and Mandi Bahauddin only. In 2008, in order to centralize the system and creating uniformity, Pakistan Rangers Educational Institutions Secretariat (PREIST) was established on lines similar to Army Public School and College System (APSACS). In February 2017, it was renamed as Pakistan Rangers Education System (PRES).



Rangers Public School and College, Bahawalpur established in 1987



Captain Hassan Ahmed Malik did his matric from Rangers

Bublic School, Mandi Bahaud

Din. He was coveted Sword of Honour at Lakistan Military

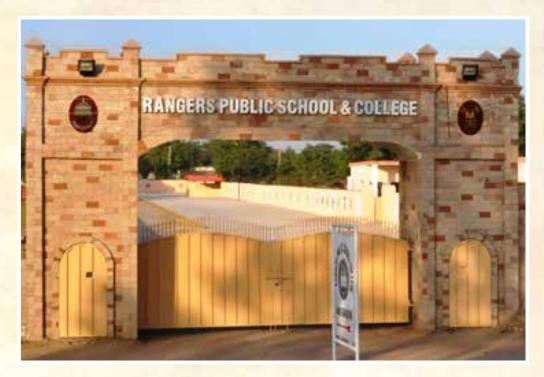
Academy for year 2011-2012.

Another bright star of the same school is Master Taimor

Iftikhar, who stood third in all World Physics Competition held at Estonia in 2012.







Rangers Public School and College, Mandi Bahaud Din



School children performing on 14th August - Independence Day Celebrations



School children holding placards for showing solidarity with martyrs of APS Peshawar



Inside view of Junior Campus, Rangers Public School, Bahawalpur



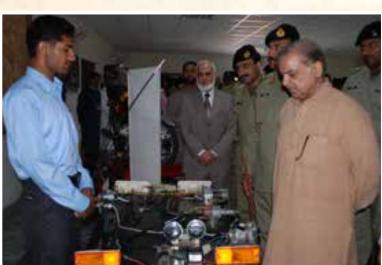
Rangers Institute of Technical Education (RITE)

Rangers Institute of Technical Education (RITE) was established to enable the youth to have skills in hand. The idea of Rangers Institute for Technical Education itself dates back to 1981, when President Zia-ul-Haq sanctioned grant for such institution during his visit to Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Courses in RITE include Computer literacy, beauty parlour, knitting and stitching, motor cycle mechanic, plumbing, welding and mobile phone repairing. After successful passing of the examination, the students are given diplomas / certificates by the Government of Punjab. Till 2017, over 2366 students passed out from this institution. In year 2015, total of 254 students were certified, 50 in computer literacy, 79 as electrician, 41 female students as beauticians, 61 students as tailors and 23 students as welders. In year 2016, total of 204 students were certified, 44 in computer literacy, 50 as electrician, 80 female students as beauticians, 11 students as tailors and 19 students as welders.

On 2nd May 2009, Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr Yousaf Raza Gilani was the chief guest at the award ceremony of Rangers Institute for Technical Education at Lahore. He also inaugurated the auditorium of Headquarters. Chief Minister of Punjab Mian Shahbaz Sharif also honoured the institution on 25th August 2009 and gave a grant of Rupees 25 Million for improvement of the institution. In June 2010, another institute was inaugurated at Rahim Yar Khan, which was built and put into action within four months.



Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani visit to RITE on certificate awarding ceremony-2009



Chief Minister Punjab Mian Shahbaz Sharif visit to RITE-2009



Rehmeen Zahid, of the
Rangers Lublic School
Rhanpur obtained 1026 marks
out of the total 1050 and
clinched 1st position throughout
Lakistan in Federal Board of
Intermediate and Secondary
Education, Annual Matric
Board Examination 2013.





Rangers Institute of Special Education (RISE)

RISE is an institution meant to impart education to special children. The project was launched in 2000 by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) to have schools for special children. At present, children between 3-15 years of age, mostly orphan are provided free education which includes speech therapy and education by renowned and specialised teachers. Rangers are providing free boarding and lodging in the institution.

Pakistan Rangers Women Vocational Institute (PRWVI)

It was initially known as Lady Vocational Centre, established in the soldiers family quarters. The institute was established on 9th December 1985 at Lahore. Its main purpose remains to train the Rangers womenfolk in everyday crafts thus ensuring that they can contribute financially in running their homes. The students are given certificates which are recognised nationally. Annually a grand fare or exhibition is held in which the products are displayed for sale. All proceedings are given back to the ladies directly or indirectly. Wife of the Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) is the traditional Patron in Chief of Pakistan Rangers Women Vocational Institute. These Institutes are established in almost all Sector Headquarters of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and Pakistan Rangers Academy.











Rahbar Medical and Dental College (RMDC)

Rahbar Medical and Dental College (RMDC) was established in the Year 2012 in order to provide a state of the art teaching facility to the medical students across the country with special welfare policy for the wards of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). Earlier, administration of Rahber Medical and Dental College (RMDC) was looked after by CAN-Pak Group but later on, with special directives of Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan and relentless efforts of Deputy Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Brigadier Shahid Mahmood, the hospital administrative control came under Pakistan Rangers (Punjab.) The college was recognized by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) on 17 February 2014. This prestigious teaching institution has been affiliated with the University of Health Sciences (UHS) since 5 April 2013. Students of RMDC have the best teaching facilities and highly qualified teaching staff. Keeping in view the strong academic foundations and excellent reputation of the institution, students across the country prefer to take admission in Rahbar Medical and Dental College. RMDC is giving the best results to the utmost professional satisfaction of the students. Professor Doctor Sardar Fakhar Imam is performing the duties of Principal of Rahbar Medical and Dental College (RMDC).

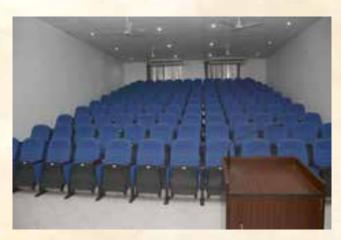
Huge amount has been spent on procurement of electro-medical equipment required for laborteries, museums and library. A new IT library has also been established with the latest computers. New lecture halls equipped with latest sound system and pathology department have been constructed as per professional requirements of a medical college. A new cafeteria has been constructed, having adequate seating capacity to accommodate the students.





In order to provide the best accommodation facilities to the students, separate boys and girls hostels were constructed which provide comfortable and homely environment to the students of RMDC. Rahbar medical and Dental College is a leading medical institution of the country, which is truly second to none.













Environment Protection

Rangers Environment Protection and Improvement Drive (REPAID)

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) besides shouldering its primary responsibility to guard eastern border of Pakistan within geographical limits of Punjab has enormously contributed in nation building. Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) gave out new concept of protecting and improving the environment in its geographical area of responsibility under the theme of "Rangers Environment Protection and Improvement Drive" (REPAID) in 2012. Theme focused on tree plantation and protection of wildlife with special attention on minimizing water pollution. The concept is being implemented by not only through Rangers but by all segments of society. Strict measures to control illegal cutting of trees and hunting is vigorously pursued all over the geographical limits of Punjab Rangers. Under this campaign number of culprits damaging the environment have been apprehended and fined. The campaign for REPAID is vigorously pursued on media (electronic and print) to gain attention and response of masses of border area and other populace.

Through campaign of REPAID, existing green areas have been extended not only in green belt but in desolated deserts of Cholistan as well. Active campaign to harness all segments of society to carryout extensive plantation has been the hallmark of REPAID drive. Active media involvement, interaction with civil administration, awareness walks and visits to various educational institutions to highlight importance of plantation brought great dividends. During this campaign from 2012 to 2017 approximately 3 million saplings have been planted in green border belt, desert and semi desert areas. 25000 fish were released in water to breed again, 7000 different birds were released in selected areas. Above all a strict policy has been adopted to curb the hunting in the border areas. Now 23rd April is celebrated as Rangers environment protection day.











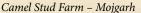
Camel, Horses and Dogs - Rangers' Companions

Camel Training School and Band

Rangers at its inception had well over seven hundred miles of desert frontier to guard and camel was the life line before the induction of motor vehicles in Rangers. Camel can travel at a stretch for forty miles and is not bound by the tracks. It can navigate by itself, thus remained an integral part of Desert, Indus and Cholistan Rangers. All recruits are given basic equestrian training at the Rangers Academy as part of their training. On 17th November 2012, Camel Training School and Farm was established at Mojgarh, with three sheds and skeleton staff. Initially 145 camels were taken on strength which have increased to 170.

Apart from the operational duties of patrolling, camels are now being employed in the Camel Band and also in the Waltz. Punjab Rangers Camel Band is a pipe band, having strength of 25 camels, out of which 23 are employed at one time. In the past, during the annual Rangers Week, Horse and Cattle Show at Lahore, these camels performed regularly and were the main attraction. Their inclusion in the annual Pakistan Day Parade at Islamabad is a new entity, and as expected they steel the show through their brilliance and uniqueness.







'Lakhra', comprises of a wooden frame, is the saddlery of a camel elaborately decorated with colours of the desert. The front end is known as Nowari where as back is called Rasa. The stirrups are made of leather and iron while seat is made of cotton. For patrolling a leather cover is used for rifle.







Deer Farm

Deer is a very simple, cute, harmless and delicate animal and an integral part of our desert ecological system. Over decades the ruthless killing of this animal by hunters has almost brought it to extinction. U.A.E. Royals established a reserve habitat spreading over 5000 acres in which no less than 15000 deer were given protective living environment. In 2012, a batch of deers were given to Desert Rangers from these reserves which is maintaining breeding farm at Bahawalpur.



Deer Farm Bahawalpur



Pakistan Rangers Thorough-Bred Stud Farm

In September 2012, Major General Mian Hilal laid the foundation stone of stud farm at Rangers Academy, Mandi Bahauddin. The academy commandant Colonel Nadeem Asghar visited the renowned stud farms in Punjab including Remount Depots at Mona, Okara and Sahiwal, Noon Stud Farm at Bhalwal, Gujrat Stud Farm, Baig Stud Farm at Lahore and Mian Stud Farm. After three months of research and travelling, the right breed was selected. Assasi is considered as one of the finest breed, it's off springs won the 2012 and 2013 Derby Races. All in all, 80 of the finest mares of Punjab Rangers have been collected here. The farm is spread over 20 acres and has five sheds and paddocks.

Rangers Dog Centre

In 2007, the dog centre was raised at Rangers Headquarters at Lahore. The main purpose was to train the dogs in sniffing and to assist in counter terrorism activities. Labrador, Pointer and Alsatian dogs were imported. Ideally a year old dog is more suitable for training. Each dog is trained by an individual handler and both work together. The dog's basic training involves understanding the orders or word of command of handler and reacting accordingly. In the next phase the dogs are trained according to the specific nature of the task, which ranges from sniffing the explosives or tracking a person. A tracker dog is considered good enough for the job after training of two years whereas the sniffer dog reaches a level of expertise after one year of training. Separate budget is allotted for the feeding and living of these dogs.



Hourse Stud Farm Mandi Bahauddin



Dog Center Lahore









Welfare and Care

As the Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) gained its roots, it started flourishing and transformed into mature institution rather than a mere job or service provider. Welfare of troops is the cornerstone of any organisation, as one fully understands that a man with a burdened head can never have a fighting soul. Welfare might be in any shape, helps to a great deal in enhancing the efficiency and boosts the morale of employees. Same thought provided guiding line to usher stream of welfare schemes.

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Hospital

Pakistan Rangers Hospital was comprised of MI Room ex Sector Headquarters Sutlej Rangers only, as early as the Force was raised. In 1988, MI Room was upgraded to 25 bedded Sutlej Rangers Hospital. In 1989, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto during her visit verbally approved 200 bedded Pakistan Rangers Hospital. The construction work of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Hospital was started by PWD in 2004 and OPD complex started functions in April 2010.



Rangers Hospital - Lahore





















Upgradation of the hospital as 500 bedded took place in 2017. The hospital has made tremendous progress with latest equipment and facilities. Electro medical equipment of modern technology including radiological diagnostic facilities and state of art modern technical equipment consisting of CT scan, color doppler, ultrasounds and digital radiography have also been procured by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab). The ophthalmology department of the hospital offers highly specialized services which are not available in any hospital in the vicinity and the same goes for ENT department.

Five x OTs and labour room with latest equipment would be completed very soon. Outdoor block renovated with latest changes, modern facilities and dialysis facilities are also made available. The hall mark of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) hospital is its very senior and experienced faculty, consisting of specialists in disciplines of medicine, surgery, gynecology, paediatrics, radiology, ophthalmology, dental surgery, skin, psychiatry, ENT, and anesthesiology. The present team consists of 60 high caliber experts and medical officers. The emergency services are equal to any private / public sector hospital with availability of intensive care facilities including ventilators, monitors and round the clock availability of trained staff.





Financial Assistances by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) provides number of monetary assistances besides Govt sponsored schemes. Some of these financial and other monetary assistances include:-

- In case of death / shahadat of the force member, his dependents are given Rangers Insurance Fund Rupees. 250000, compensation Rupees 500000, funeral / burial / ambulance charges and dry ration worth Rs. 67000.
- All serving Rangers having 10 years and above service are eligible for a loan of Rupees 25,000 whereas 15,000 are granted to persons having less than 10 years service. Moreover an amount of Rs. 50,000 is donated to all serving persons on marriage of 1st daughter. Both loan and donation is paid out of Pakistan Rangers Insurance and Welfare Fund.
- 80% of Rangers Public School fee is waived off in respect of all Rangers persons.

Provision of Temporary Job. Dependent of shaheed / deceased (who fulfil basic criteria) is provided temporary job for two years in basic pay scale from 1-15.

Establishment of Shuhada Cell. Shuhada Cell has also been established at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) for speedy disposal of compensation cases of Shaheed.

Shuhada Housing Scheme

In 2016, Shuhada Housing Scheme was launched under which families of shuhada of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) are being provided with flats at Multan or houses as per their choices near / in their home towns. This facility is over and above the provision of Government retention of accommodation to widow for five years or rent of house for five years after the death / shahadat of Rangers personal.



Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Shuhada Housing Scheme



Computer Cell Headquarters Pakistan Rangers

Computer Cell at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) started in 1987 with induction of IBM S36 with one terminal (IBM PS2), one dotmatrix printer. To handle this system Mr, Saifuddin (now Senior Superintendent Rangers) was hired as Sub Inspector General Duty on 16 February, 1988. Since its creation, computer cell is imparting computer training to Rangers personnel and have developed numerous softwares for various record keeping and Central Record Office of Rangers. Computer cell is constantly updating its system to improve the functioning and management of offices in Headquarters Pakistan Rangers. During 2017, Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan ordered to create new Identification cards of Rangers Individuals as the current ones were made of paper and prone to forgery. In this regards, computer cell started a new project of creating Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) cards / plastic with unique chip based ID number. This number is now being included in individual's basic record permanently.

Nigran Magazine

Nigran Magazine was introduced in 1981 with sole purpose of projecting image of Rangers. Officers and Jawans of Rangers contribute articles and share thoughts through publication of Nigran Magazine. Magazine is published under the supervision of editorial board. From 1981 to 1985, it was published with name of "Nigran" but from 2005 to 2007 renamed as "Sarhadi Mohafiz". Since 2008, it is being published with name of "Rangers Nigran".















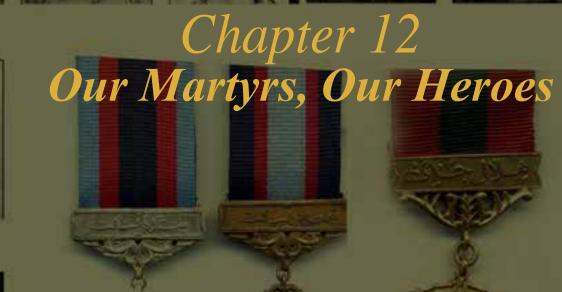














































Our Martyrs, Our Heroes



Operational Awards

Operational Awards. Sitara-i-Jurat (SJ) is awarded for exceptional act of valour to all ranks of Army, Navy and Airforce. It is made of silver with Sitara Jurat engraved in Arabic. Its ribbon is made of green and white colour, having a width of 1.25 inches. Tamgha-i-Jurat (TJ) is awarded for an act of valour to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of not only the armed forces but also of civil armed forces.

Non Operational Awards. Sitara-i-Basalat and Tamgha-i-Basalat. The benefits apart from the immense respect include monetary benefits granted for three generations. Three squares of land are awarded to Tamgha-i-Basalat holder.

Rangers Heroes

Sitara-i-Jurat	4
Tamgha-i-Jurat	9
Sitara-i-Basalat	4
Tamgha-i-Basalat	33
Tamgha-i-Shujaat	15

364 all ranks of Pakistan Rangers laid their lives in 1965 and 1971 Wars (list attached as Annexure-C)



Sitara-i-Jurat

R-27 Inspector (Retired) Gul Sher Ali, Rajasthan Sector – 1965 Indus Rangers

RJ-51 Sub Inspector Muhammad Afzal Shaheed, Rajasthan Sector – 1965 Indus Rangers

R-2415 Sepoy Niaz Badshah, Shaheed, Kasur Sector – 1965 Sutlej Rangers

RJ-2193 Sub Inspector Muhammad Haneef Shaheed – 1971 East Pakistan (Rajshahi)

Tamgha-i-Jurat

RO-01 Deputy Suprintendent Rangers Abdul Shakoor Shaheed – 1965 Sutlej Rangers R-4326 Sub Inspector (Retired) Ghulam Qasim – 1965 Sutlej Rangers RJ-1165 Sub Inspector (Retired) Noor Zaman – 1971 Sutlej Rangers R-50113 Havildar (Retired) Sher – 1971 Sutlej Rangers R-4857 Havildar Raj Muhammad Shaheed – 1965 Sutlej Rangers R-2866 Naik Karam Dad Shaheed –1965 Sutlej Rangers **Indus Rangers** Naik Muhammad Ashraf – 1965 **Indus Rangers** Lance Naik Jan Dost – 1965 R-585 Sepoy Khan Wazir Shaheed – 1965 Sutlej Rangers

Sitara-i-Basalat

PSS-24533 Major Muhammad Jameel (Shaheed)

R-25258 Lance Naik Ilyas Shaheed

Chenab Rangers

Chenab Rangers

Major Geneneral Muhammad Haroon Aslam

Headquarter Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

Major Geneneral Muhammad Nawaz, Shaheed

Headquarter Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)

Tamgha-i-Basalat

Lieutenant Colonel Habib Akhtar Chenab Rangers
Captain Muhammad Shoaib Murtaza Indus Rangers
Major Shamim Ahmed Indus Rangers
Captain Syed Ali Kosar Zaidi Indus Rangers



RO-130 Superintendent Rangers Zarar Ahmed Khan Pakistan Rangers Academy

PA-29383 Captain Zulfiqar Ahmed Khan Chenab Rangers

RO-266 Deputy Superintendent Rangers Abdul Rehman (Retd) Sutlej Rangers

RO-270 Deputy Superintendent Rangers Muhammad Anwar Chenab Rangers

RI-1555 Inspector Karam Ali Indus Rangers

Naik Masat Ali, Indus Rangers

R-21716 Lance Naik Muzaffar Ahmed Shaheed Chenab Rangers

R-27204 Lance Naik Muhammad Akram Shaheed Chenab Rangers

R-23949 Lance Naik Ghulam Shabbir Chenab Rangers
Lance Naik Muhammad Bashir Indus Rangers

Sepoy Sachal Indus Rangers

R-54529 Sep Bagh Ali

Desert Rangers

Sepoy Muhammad Shabbir Indus Rangers

R-19681 Naik Muhammad Masood Chenab Rangers
R-35288 Sepoy Muhammad Fayyaz, Shaheed Chenab Rangers

SI-3122 Sub Inspector Muhammad Hanif, Shaheed Chenab Rangers

R-19642 Naik Muhammad Aslam, Shaheed

Chenab Rangers

R-30376 Sepoy Tariq Mahmood, Shaheed

Chenab Rangers

R-37225 Sepoy Ejaz Ahmed Sajid, Shaheed Chenab Rangers

RO-334 Deputy Superintendent Rangers Muhammad Saddique Shaheed Chenab Rangers
R-25915 Havildar Jamshaid Aftab Shaheed Chenab Rangers

R-26409 Naik Ansir Javed Chenab Rangers

R-26994 Naik Muhammad Ramzan

Chenab Rangers

R-30029 Naik Iqbal Hussain Shaheed

Chenab Rangers

R-35746 Naik Imran Ali Shaheed Chenab Rangers
R-31702 Sepoy Hasnat Shaheed Chenab Rangers

PA-21032 Brigadier Muhammad Masha Allah Ex Comdt PNR

PA-34344 Major Tanveer Ahmed Ex GSO-2(Ops) Desert Rangers

PA-26599 Brigadier Mateen Ahmed Khan Ex Sec Comd Sec HQ Chenab Rangers

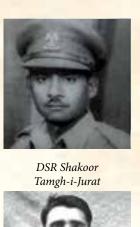


Tamgha-i-Shujaat

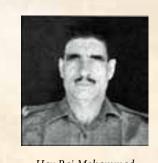
Deputy Superintendent Rangers Muhammad Shafi Desert Rangers Inspector Akbar Khan Desert Rangers Inspector Abdul Khaliq Desert Rangers Inspector Talib Hussain Desert Rangers Sutlej Rangers Sub Inspector I Abdul Haq R-15 Inspector Asghar Hussain Sutlej Rangers R-18 Sub Inspector Dawood Hussain Sutlej Rangers Sub Inspector Qabool Ahmed Desert Rangers Sub Inspector Haleem Hussain Desert Rangers Sub Inspector Afzal Shah Desert Rangers R-115 Sub Inspector Jumma Khan Sutlej Rangers R-125 Havildar Badshah Sutlej Rangers Havildar Mansab Khan Desert Ranger Desert Rangers Havildar Saleh Muhammad R-4781 Lance Naik Ali Asghar Sutlej Rangers



Shuhada 1965



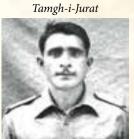




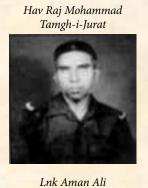


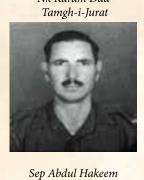


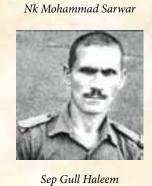






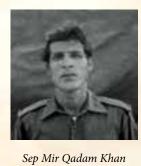


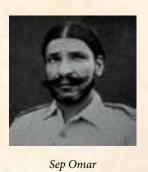




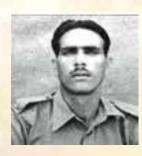










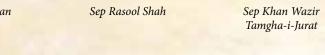












Lnk Sher Mohammad

Sep Hikmat Khan

Sep Mohammad Iqbal







SI Mohammad Hanif



SI Mohammad Aslam



Hav Aloo Khan



Hav Rao Tehseen Ali



Hav Abdul Rehman



Nk Ghulam Haider



Lnk Bashir Ahmad



Lnk Dor Badshah



Sep Abdul Latif



Sep Abdul Hameed



Lnk Hakim Ali



Lnk Aman Ali



Nk Khanzada



Lnk Khawaja Meer



Sep Fateh Mohammad



Lnk Mushtaq Shah



LnkYaar Din



Nk Ali Haider



Nk Ajab Khan



Sep Mohammad Arshad





Sep Noor Pagal



Sep Muhammad Rashid



Sep Mir Hussain



Sep Muhammad Irshqad



Sep Muhammad Latif



Sep Muhammad Akhtar



Lnk Muhammad Ashraf



Sep Muhammad Baz



Sep Muhammad Aslam



Sep Audin Khan



Sep Meraj Din



Sep Raja Khan



Sep Saifullah



Sep Sher Ali



Sep Saudagar Khan



Sep Sultan Khan



Sep Abdul Sattar



Sep Abdul Razzaq



Sep Qalandar Khan



Sep Muhammad Waris





Lnk Mastan Shah



Lnk Ghulam Muhammad



Sep Said Ullah



Sep Muhammad Jamil



Sep Niaz Hussain



Sep Muhammad Ashraf



Sep Sultan Khan



Sep Sohrab Khan



Sep Nazir Alam



Sep Noor Din



Sep Mohammad Ishaq

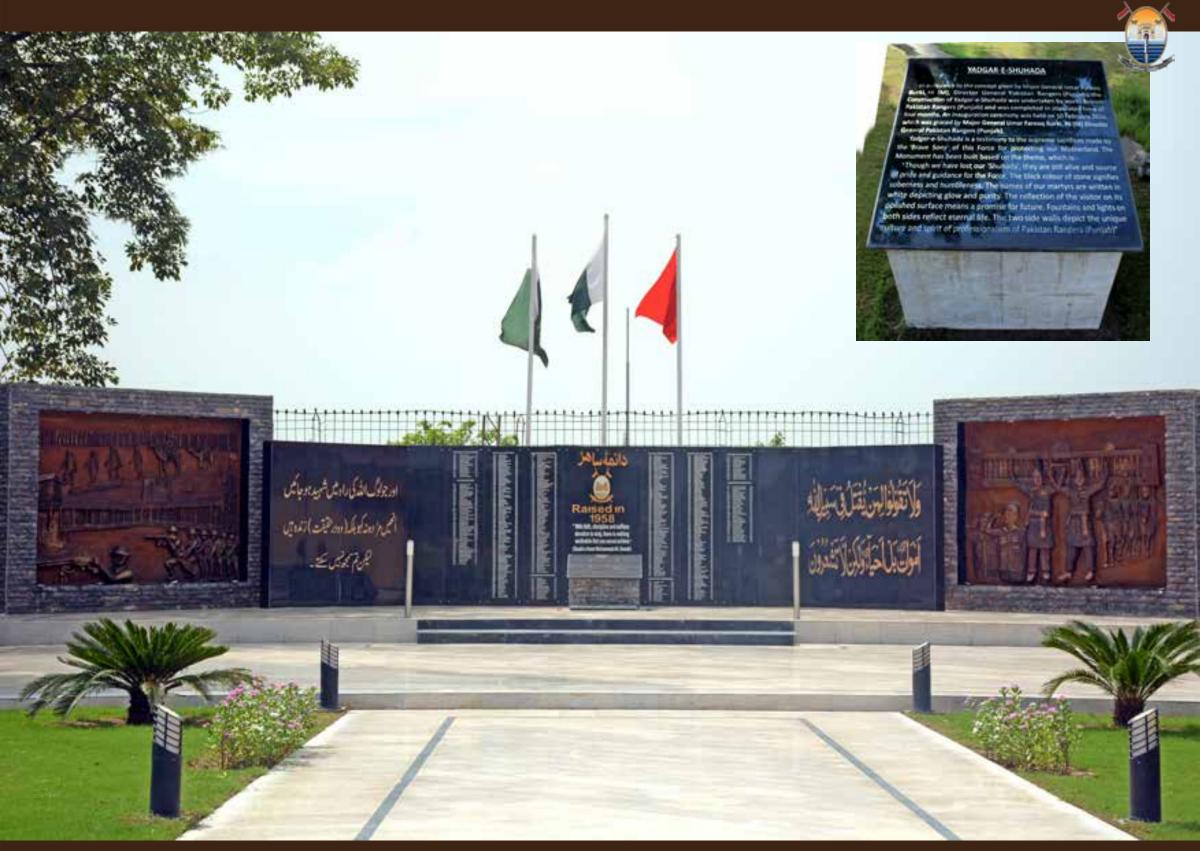


Sep Mohammad Rafiq



Shuhada Punjab Rangers – Op Radd-Ul-Fasaad







COAS General Qamar Javed Bajwa visit to Yadgar-e-Shuhada at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), February 2017





COAS General Raheel Sharif visit to Yadgar-e-Shuhada at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), October 2016

Major Shabir Sharif Shaheed (NH) (SJ) Monument

Constructed by Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) at Shabir Sharif Shaheed Post, Sulemanki



In pursuance to the concept given by Major General Umar Farooq Burki, HI (M) Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab), the Construction of Major Shabir Sharif Shaheed (NH), (SJ) was undertaken by Work Branch Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and was completed in stipulated time of two months. Major Shabir Sharif Shaheed (NH), (SJ) Monument is a testimony to the supreme sacrifices made by this Great son of Nation for protecting our motherland. The monument has been built based on the theme, which is:-

"Though we have lost our Shaheed, he is still alive and remains a source of pride, inspiration and guidance for the Army. The black colour of stone used in monument signifies soberness and humbleness. The white coloured writing depicts glow and purity. The reflection of the visitors on its polished surface means promise for future."

Glimpses of Inauguration Ceremony of Major Shabir Sharif Shaheed, (NH), (SJ), Monument by COAS General Raheel Sharif on 19th November 2016









Director Generals Pakistan Rangers (Punjab)





Brigadier Said Ud Din Khan 1958 to 1960



Brigadier H. M El Effendi 1960 to 1964



Brigadier Khuda Dad S.K 1964 to 1966



Brigadier R. G. Hyder 1966 to 1971



Major General Hameed A Kiani 1971 to 1971



Brigadier K M Khalid 1971 to 1973



Brigadier Mumtaz Ali 1973 to 1975



Brigadier Muhammad Akbar 1975 to 1980



Brigadier Humayun Malik 1980 to 1984



Major General Farrakh Khan 1984 to 1985



Major General Hakeem Arshad Qureshi 1985 to 1989



Major General Naseer Ahmed Khan 1989 to 1991



Major General Safdar Ali Khan 1991 to 1993



Major General Syed Zafar Mehdi 1993 to 1995



Major General Sayeed Ul Hassan Zaidi 1995 to 1998



Major General Salim Ullah 1998 to 2000



Major General Zarrar Azim 2000 to 2002



Major General Hussain Mehdi 2002 to 2007



Major General Muhammad Haroon Aslam 2007 to 2008



Major General M.Yaqub Khan 2008 to 2011



Major General M. Nawaz (Shaheed) 2011 to 2011



Major General Mian Hilal Hussain 2011 to 2013



Major General Khan Tahir Javed Khan 2013 to 2015



Major General Umar Farooq Burki 2015 to 2017

Distinct Images and Impressions



Sitting Left to Right: Governor West Pakistan Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, Field Marshal Ayub Khan, and Director General West Pakistan Rangers Brigadier Hisam M. El. Effandi – 1960



Shah-e-Iran Muhammad Raza Shah Pehalvi shaking hand with Brigadier R.G. Hyder, Director General West Pakistan Rangers-1970

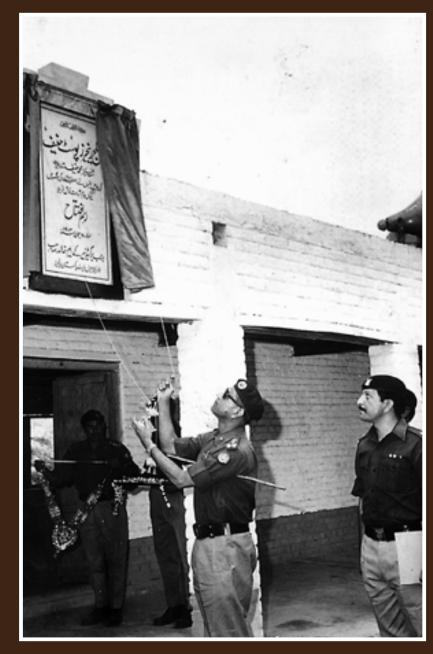


Lal Bahadur Shastri, Home Minister India (later Prime Minister India) visit to JCP Wahga accompanied by Brigadier H.M. El Effendi, Director General, West Pakistan Rangers – 1961

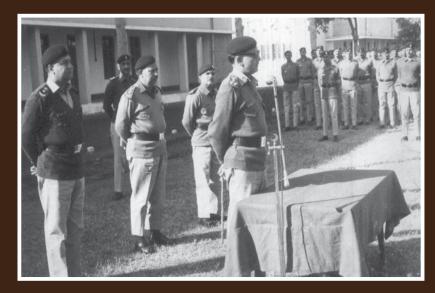


Brigadier Mumtaz Ali, Director General Pakistan Rangers inspecting special guard at Kasur – 1974





Brigadier K. M. Khalid, Director General, West Pakistan Rangers inaugurating SI Hanif Shaheed (SJ) Post – 27th June 1973



Brigadier Mohammad Akbar addressing Rangers Officers and Jawans at Headquarters Sutlej Rangers – 1976



British Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall received by Major General Farrakh Khan, Director General Pakistan Rangers at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers – 1984

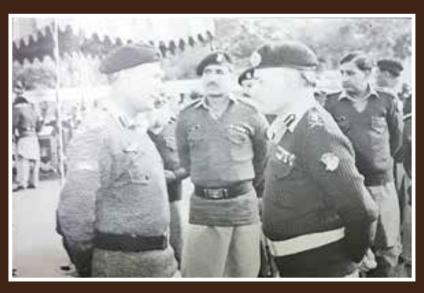




Vice Chief of Army Staff General K.M. Arif visit to Pakistan Rangers and accompanying him (right) Major General Farrakh Khan Director General Pakistan Rangers- 1984



Major General Naseer Ahmad Khan, Director General, Pakistan Rangers with Air Vice Marhsal Anwar Mehmood Khan and Brigadier General Abdul Ghani bin Abdullah (Malaysia) –1989



Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Akhtar Abdul Rehman, talking to Major General, Hakeem Arshad, Director General, Pakistan Rangers during visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers – January 1988



Admiral Iftikhar Ahmad Sarohi, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee being introduced by Major General, Safdar Ali, Director General, Pakistan Rangers to Rangers Officers during his visit to Pakistan Rangers – 1991

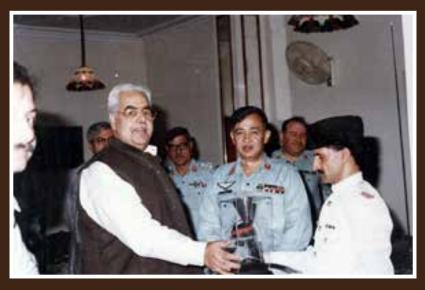




Major General Syed Zafar Mehdi, Director General, Pakistan Rangers with Indian Delegation visiting Headquarters Pakistan Rangers – 1994



Major General Saleem Ullah addressing Desert Rangers troops during his visit to the sector – 2000



Major General Sayeed Ul Hassan Zaidi presenting souvenir to Chief Minister Punjab, Arif Nakai during latter visit to Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) – 1996

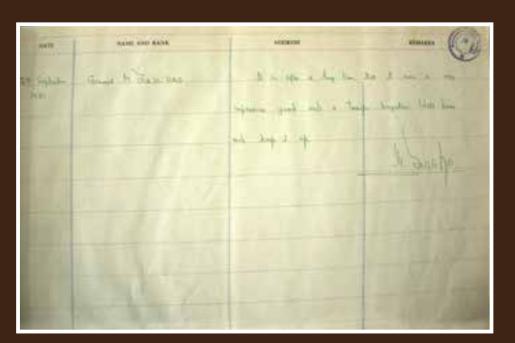


Vice Chief of Army Staff, Ahsan Saleem Hayat visit to Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) – 2005





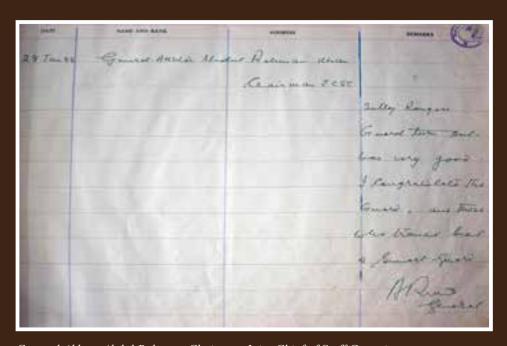
Chinese President Hu Jin Tao visit to Mazar-e-Iqbal, also visible Major General Hussain Mehdi, Director General, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) – 2006



General M. Zia Ul Haq



Lieutenant General, Sadiq Ali, Commander 4 Corps endorsing remarks during his visit to Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) – October 2015



General Akhtar Abdul Rehman, Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee



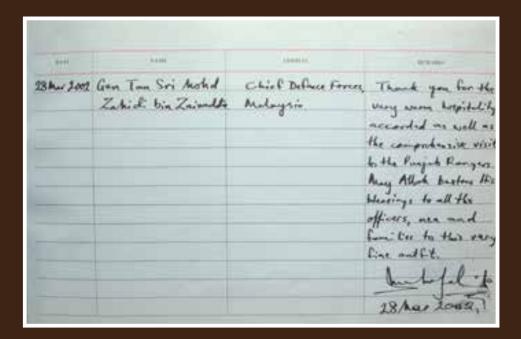
9444	11997	######)	REMARKS.
An. 11	Zan Franz Saddanay	CO.As.	Tople and byon process of the control of the contro

General Pervez Musharraf, Chief of Army Staff

1947	400	1888-0-	A Section
11-11-245	At Gen Reserved Hog	De ISI	The replement of the second of

24111	6,000	1946.0	ALC: NO.
fist n	At General Many wallen Maride	History Leave	Jam very planner of the property of the property of property of property of the property of th

Lieutenant General (R) Moin uddin Haider, Minister of Interior



General Tan Sri Mohammad Zahidi bin Zainuddin, Chief Defence Forces, Malaysia



1619/	1999	10007	S PETERS :
-04	mer an kinne Samulla	Cust S1+T Guerre	linger & west langer of for strongth of to great output in property a very my trade. There have by the same of th

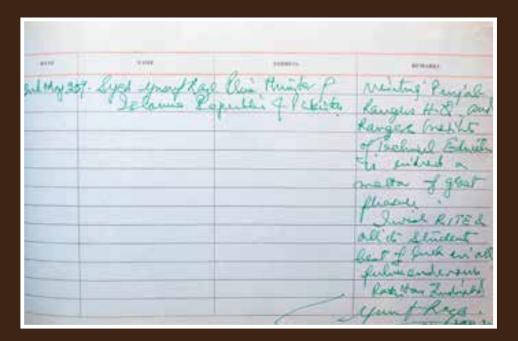
Major General Khalid Shameem Wyne, Commandant Infantry School later became Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee

SHEET NO	(See Venny Meteory)	0.000,000	
			My Developed Species of the control
			On the American Ty and the property of the Control
			-

Major General Rashad Mahmood, Headquarters Inter Services Intelligence later became Chairman Joint Chief of Staff Committee

9410	MANN	200000	P1 (9 cm)
23/4/07	SHEWENZSHMI		The great pleasure for 1851 & Kingers 140. & Kare Lean Known in Franch Chart Min Sailes Of Min organischin. There is a greater meny to Lean lappat to lean lappat to Min organischin.

Chief Minister Punjab Shahbaz Sharif



Prime Minister of Pakistan Syed Yusaf Raza Gilani



Incomply to fire to consider the first to consider the first to consider to the considerate of the considera	DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	ACMARIS
offer and more. All the provide of general leadership of which is provided as	DI OF BUE	It Gov Souty At	Cond to Corps	My first visit. It was real heartening to know the commitment of Pak Rayma Runjok on muchila taxis. The creat culturity on to to brown and distribut taxis of
Think a dealer for all a			7	offer and man. All this could not have been freely be to contain of De has when is personally as well as
To con matters.			The Com	all the projectional and with

Lieutenant General Sadiq Ali, Corps Commander 4 Corps

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	REMANDS
20 thy tree	Dennik Relament	From Vonda	By first arm was t
	Young Man	200 Rolam Rive Rivery	
	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	- 12-510-6	are informat by roughly
			I me the assistance of
			Party Reason and al
			of in very prime the la
			home In form bull
			have no doubt Projet Ray
			side week are higher on
			to bedone in
			I vish Print Roses at
			annes in Jeager and
			of your and

General Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Former Vice Chief of Army Staff

DATE NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
2016 K.K. SHARMA	D\$ BSF	Johns to privilege to de the Indian delegation in the between BSF & J 1823 0 828 while the Mospitality the Mr. The operation is very impression. Thanks for Enry interesting the Manks for Enry interesting.

K.K. Sharma, Director General, Border Security Force, India

DATE	NAME	ADUERRS	REMAKE
102.16	See Robert Short	50%	It has no a phone to sent to
			Northe Torque Baylo, Cy pag and
			proposes of Rome about to high
			of try and morale of office and type allies
			Processing I make probability appreciate the
			god and has if the body with the
			y a long way in mineray to op and
			also officery of to force. My confer
			to Con these and his from for west
			racket alle
			will down - Knop it og
			May Mich Bleedty in your gride o

General Raheel Sharif, Chief of Army Staff

Annex-C





Shuhada – 1965 War

Ser No.	Regt No	Rank	Name	Sector	Ser No.	Regt No	Rank	Name	Sector
1	RO-01	DSR	Abdul Shakoor (Tamgha-i-Jurrat)	Wagha	23	R-358	Lnk	Muhammad Ashraf	Kasur
2	RJ-47	SI	Rana Nazar Muhammad	Wagha	24	R-1395	Lnk	Aman Ali	Kasur
3	RJ-183	SI	Gul Ameer Khan	Wagha	25	R-3337	Lnk	Zahoor Asghar	Wagha
4	RJ-185	SI	Lal Khan	Wagha	26	R-5019	Lnk	Janab Gull	Wagha
5	R-4857	Hav	Raj Muhammad (Tamgha-i-Jurrat)	Wagha	27	R-2460	Lnk	Aijaz Ali Shah	Wagha
6	R-1784	Hav	Sayed Kleem	Wagha	28	R-512	Lnk	Mulazm Hussain	Wagha
7	R-3950	Hav	Badshah Hussain	Wagha	29	R-1417	Lnk	Rabistan Khan	Wagha
8	R-2358	Hav	Ghulam Muhammad	Rajhistan	30	R-1488	Lnk	Sardar Muhammad	Sialkot
9	R-1182	Nk	Hamish Gull	Wagha	31	R-1940	Lnk	Salib Jan	Wagha
10	R-4120	Nk	Zulfiqar Ali	Kanganpur	32	R-4090	Lnk	Shah Wali Khan	Wagha
11	R-1782	Nk	Lal Badsha	Wagha	33	R-4324	Lnk	Gull Haleem	Wagha
12	R-5034	NK	Wali Muhammad	Rajhistan	34	R-2473	Lnk	Jalal Khan	Wagha
13	R-968	Lnk	Umar Khan	Rajhistan	35	R-7294	Sep	Ghulam Rasool	Wagha
14	R-282	Lnk	Yar Akbar	Rajhistan	36	R-4651	Sep	Khan Muhammad	Wagha
15	R-4581	Lnk	Qurban Ali	Kasur	37	R-4776	Sep	Atta Ullah Khan	Wagha
16	R-4865	Lnk	Muhammad Ashraf	Kasur	38	R-3641	Sep	Manzoor Ahmed	Wagha
17	R-2140	Lnk	Ali Muhammad	Kasur	39	R-2792	Sep	Anyait Khan	Wagha
18	R-1888	Lnk	Muhammad Anwar	Wagha	40	R-3128	Sep	Fazal Khan	Wagha
19	R-2192	Lnk	Ghulam Muhammad	Wagha	41	R-4132	Sep	Abdul Majeed	Burki
20	R-1025	Lnk	Muhammad Fazal		42	R-331	Sep	Karam Elahi	Burki
21	R-30	Lnk	Zamurd Khan	Kasur	43	R-1904	Sep	Akbar Khan	Kasur
22	R-6762	Sep	Abdul Hameed	Kasur	44	R-1541	Sep	Baz Khan	Kasur



	1								
45	R-7118	Sep	Abdul Sattar	Kasur	73	R-4178	Sep	Khan Zman	Kasur
46	R-5547	Sep	Naek Muhammad	Kasur	74	R-813	Sep	Nawab Khan	Kasur
47	R-5644	Sep	Abdul Ghafoor	Kasur	75	R-3089	Sep	Sher Dil	Burki
48	R-1003	Sep	Hamid Ali	Kasur	76	R-7143	Sep	Khuda Dad	Kanganpur
49	R-6849	Sep	Ghulam Ali	Rajhistan	77	R-2415	Sep	Niaz Badsha (Sitar-i-Jurrat)	Kasur
50	R-7192	Sep	Muhammad Saddique	Rajhistan	78	R-6906	Sep	Muhammad Hayat	Wagha
51	R-585	Sep	Khan Wazir (Tamgha-i- Jurrat)	Sialkot	79	R-7159	Sep	Muhammad Bashir	Lahore
52	R-1052	Sep	Suleman Khan	Sialkot	80	R-2139	Sep	Abbas Ali Shah	Rajhistan
53	R-2277	Sep	Ahmed Khan	Gavendi	81	R-6837	Sep	Meer Abdulallah	Kasur
54	R-5052	Sep	Muhammad Arshad	Burki	82	R-4918	Sep	Noor Muhammad	Burki
55	R-2692	Sep	Muhammad Nawaz	Burki	83	R-3035	Sep	Muhammad Ibraheem	Rangoor
56	R-4069	Sep	Noor Elahi	Burki	84	R-4066	Sep	Hassan Muhammad	Burki
57	R-3566	Sep	Muhammad Ashraf	Burki	85	R-75707	Lnk	Allah Ditta	Kasur
58	R-4725	Sep	Hashim Ali	Burki	86	R-31750	Sep	Abdul Hakeem	Kasur
59	R-4224	Sep	Pasmar Khan	Kasur	87	R-8387	Sep	Muhammad Shafi	Rajhistan
60	R-4955	Sep	Gulab Khan	Wagha	88	R-2866	Nk	Karam Dad (Tamgha-i-Jurrat)	_
61	R-721	Sep	Syed Umar Khan	Wagha	89	R-9880	Sep	Muhammad Riaz	Rajhistan
62	R-121	Sep	Nasrullah	Wagha	90	R-6201	Sep	Mehar Ali	Rajhistan
63	R-15659	Sep	Muhammad Nawaz	Wagha	91	R-5468	Sep	Faqeer Muhammad	Goodrao
64	R-4846	Sep	Adalat Khan	Wagha	92	R-5268	Sep	Gull Jahan	Rajhistan
65	R-2648	Sep	Ameer Khan	Wagha	93	RJ-51	SI	Muhammad Afzal (Sitar-i-Jurrat)	Rajhistan
66	R-3916	Sep	Rasool Shah	Wagha	94	R-8910	Sep	Allah Wasaya	Rajhistan
67	R-5172	Sep	Khushi Muhammad	Wagha	95	R-10202	Sep	Ghulam Muhammad	Rajhistan
68	R-4929	Sep	Noor Muhammad	Wagha	96	R-10222	Sep	Naek Zameen Khan	Rajhistan
69	R-6470	Sep	Muhammad Sadique	Wagha	97	R-9420	Sep	Muhammad Nazeer	Rajhistan
70	R-7141	Sep	Mubarak Ali	Burki	98	R-7502	Sep	Muhammad Afzal	Rajhistan
71	R-7216	Sep	Muhammad Reyast	Rajhistan	99	R-8874	Sep	Abdullah Khan	Rajhistan
72	R-71689	Sep	Muhammad Yaqoob	Rahim Yar Khan	100	R-11105	Sep	Meer Ali Shah	Rajhistan



101	R-7180	Sep	Mehar Khan	Gavindi	123	R-5024	Sep	Ghulam Rehman	Rajhistan
102	R-7240	Sep	Muhammad Maqsood	Rajhistan	124	R-6442	Lnk	Muhammad Ashraf	Majhlara
103	R-5524	Sep	Fazal Hussain	Rajhistan	125	R-9587	Sep	Raisham Gull	Majhlara
104	R-4588	Sep	Jlal Din	Kasur	126	R-9399	Sep	Muhammad Ramzan	Rajhistan
105	R-875	Sep	Sher Baz	Wagha	127	R-9760	Sep	Khaki Jan	Rajhistan
106	R-4841	Sep	Gull Zaman	Wagha	128	R-10235	Sep	Abdul Rehman	Rajhistan
107	R-3535	Sep	Khleefa Khan	Wagha	129	R-6383	Nk	Muhammad Srwar	Rajhistan
108	R-636	Sep	Muhammad Iqbal	Wagha	130	R-9654	Sep	Meer Qadam Khan	Rajhistan
109	R-3186	Sep	Shahbaz Khan	Wagha	131	R-8766	Sep	Muhammad Umar	Rajhistan
110	R-2530	Sep	Muhammad Ilyas	Kasur	132	R-10708	Sep	Gulab Hussain	Rajhistan
111	R-4853	Sep	Makhan	Sarja Marja	133	R-7630	Nk	Abdul Kareem	Rajhistan
112	R-6038	Sep	Sher Zaman	Sarja Marja	134	R-9368	Nk	Malik Dad	Rajhistan
113	R-5613	Sep	Allah Rakha	Wagha	135	R-8638	Lnk	Dad Muhammad	Rajhistan
114	R-7218	Lnk	Ghulam Nabi	Rajhistan	136	R-9255	Sep	Gull Sahib	Rajhistan
115	R-5423	Lnk	Sher Baz Khan	Rajhistan	137	R-5617	Havildar	Rasool Bukhash	Rajhistan
116	R-7076	Sep	Malik Khan	Rajhistan	138	R-253	Nk	Mian Khan	Kasur
117	R-10728	Sep	Ali Gohar	Rajhistan	139	R-530	Sep	Muhammad Bashir	Kasur
118	R-11161	Sep	Muhammad Iqbal	Rajhistan	140	R-531	Sep	Muhammad Shareef	Kasur
119	R-2265	Lnk	Sher Mast Khan	Kasur	141	R-925	Sep	Hikmat Khan	Yaznab
120	R-2197	Sep	Malang Khan	Rajhistan	142	R-1018	Lnk	Rabnawaz	Sulemanki
121	R-1996	Sep	Muhammad Rasheed	Rajhistan	143	R-9320	Sep	Abdul Rasheed	Sulemanki
122	R-2460	Lnk	Sher Muhammad	Rajhistan					



Shuhada – 1971 War

Ser No.	Regt No	Rank	Name	Sector	Ser No.	Regt No	Rank	Name	Sector
1	R-26634	Sep	Muhammad Rafique	Narowal	27	R-9773	Sep	Muhammad Irshad	Rajshahi
2	R-28042	Sep	Muhammad Jameel	Kasur	28	R-10892	Sep	Muhammad Yousaf	Rajshahi
3	R-28026	Lnk	Khushi Muhammad	Rajshahi	29	R-11149	Sep	Muhammad Iqbal	Rajshahi
4	R-25899	Sep	Akhtar Shah	Rajshahi	30	R-8542	Sep	Ghulam Akhtar	Rajshahi
5	R-26885	Sep	Barkat Ali	Rajshahi	31	R-11063	Sep	Abdul Rehman	Jhamb Jorrian
6	R-27181	Sep	Abdul Hameed	Rajshahi	32	R-10984	Sep	Noor Hussain	Jhamb Jorrian
7	R-27304	Sep	Muhammad Razaq	Rajshahi	33	R-10015	Sep	Muhammad Latif	Jhamb Jorrian
8	R-28035	Sep	Khadim Hussain	Rajshahi	34	R-8788	Sep	Sayed Allah Ameer	Jhamb Jorrian
9	RJ-2193	SI	Muhammad Haneef	Rajshahi	35	R-9165	Sep	Lal Gull	Jhamb Jorrian
10	R-27687	Hav	Aloo Khan	Rajshahi	36	R-9509	Sep	Muhammad Rasheed	Head Marala
11	R-25140	Nk	Sardar Khan	Rajshahi	37	R-8803	Sep	Mesri Khan	Head Marala
12	R-28148	Nk	Abdul Qayoom	Rajshahi	38	R-10174	Sep	Qalandar Khan	Shakar Garah
13	R-26058	Lnk	Ghulam Muhammad	Rajshahi	39	R-11265	Sep	Ashiq Hussain	Narowal
14	R-26352	Sep	Talib Hussain	Rajshahi	40	R-102729	Sep	Nazeer Alam	Bangal
15	R-27771	Lnk	Hakim Ali	Rajshahi	41	R-103131	Sep	Muhammad Ramzan	Bangal
16	R-28251	Sep	Muhammad Yaqoob	Rajshahi	42	R-101391	Sep	Muhammad Rasheed	Bangal
17	R-26803	Sep	Dawood Khan	Rajshahi	43	R-100975	Sep	Meer Hassan	Rajhistan
18	R-27891	Sep	Sher Zaman	Rajshahi	44	R-100765	Sep	Sodagar Khan	Narowal
19	R-27688	Sep	Muhammad Sadiq	Rajshahi	45	R-101172	Lnk	Bashir Ahmed	Narowal
20	R-27870	Sep	Said Ullah	Rajshahi	46	R-102844	Sep	Ehasn Ul Haq	Narowal
21	R-31872	Sep	Noor Khan	Rajshahi	47	R-102093	Sep	Muhammad Ashraf	Sundrah
22	R-25813	Sep	Sher Ali	Rajshahi	48	R-103980	Sep	Ghulam Hussain	Rajhistan
23	R-25440	Lnk	Aman Ali	Kasur	49	R-102207	Sep	Ashiq Hussain	Rajhistan
24	R-26238	Lnk	Nawaz Gull	Sajrah	50	R-103702	Sep	Abdul Razaq	Rajhistan
25	R-26735	Sep	Noor Muhammad	Sajrah	51	R-101644	Lnk	Ghulam Muhammad	Rajhistan
26	R-26794	Sep	Muzfar Ali	Sajrah	52	R-100910	Sep	Ghuman Khan	Rajhistan



53	R-27774	Sep	Rashid Masih	Kasur	82	R-100636	Nk	Gulistan Khan	Rajhistan
54	R-25782	Sep	Aziz Khan	Kanganpur	83	R-102658	Sep	Suhrab Khan	New Chor
55	R-9002	Sep	Toti Gull	Kanganpur	84	R-103318	Sep	Meraj Din	New Chor
56	R-8355	Lnk	Sikandar Shah	Kanganpur	85	R-103675	Sep	Qayoom Hussain	Badeen
57	R-10156	Sep	Abdul Sattar	Kasur	86	R-102488	Sep	Abdul Hameed	Badeen
58	R-8981	Sep	Muhabar Khan	Kasur	87	R-100163	Nk	Khan Zada	Badeen
59	R-8592	Lnk	Noor Khan	Rajshahi	88	R-103946	Sep	Syed Ameer	Badeen
60	R-9351	Sep	Muhammad Sadiq	Rajshahi	89	R-103987	Sep	Chaman Ali	Badeen
61	R-101312	Sep	Ahmed Khan	Badeen	90	R-51012	Sep	Adul Rasheed	Sulemanki
62	R-101673	Sep	Gull Wazeer	Rajhistan	91	R-52255	Nk	Manzoor Hussain	Sulemanki
63	R-103971	Sep	Mubarak Ali	Rajhistan	92	R-51317	Sep	Muhammad Nawaz	Sulemanki
64	R-103977	Sep	Ayaz Ali	Rajhistan	93	R-52808	Sep	Allah Bukhsh	Sulemanki
65	R-101127	Nk	Ghulam Haidar	Rajhistan	94	R-52232	Sep	Jlal Khan	Sulemanki
66	R-102100	Sep	Kadim Hussain	Rajhistan	95	R-51743	Sep	Abdul Razaq	Sulemanki
67	R-320	Sep	Shabbir Hussain	Rajhistan	96	R-52849	Sep	Khalil Ur Rehman	Sulemanki
68	R-353	Hav	Rao Tehseen Ali Khan	Sulemanki	97	R-50649	Sep	Khan Muhammad	Sulemanki
69	R-50429	Sep	Hayyat Khan	Sulemanki	98	R-51291	Sep	Tari Khan	Sulemanki
70	R-50756	Sep	Abdul Majeed	Sulemanki	99	R-52362	Nk	Ajab Khan	Sulemanki
71	R-10118	Sep	Abdullah	Sulemanki	100	R-51343	Sep	Gulzar Khan	Sulemanki
72	R-51495	Sep	Muhammad Aslam	Sulemanki	99	R-53104	Sep	Muhammad Abbas	Sulemanki
73	R-52501	Lnk	Khawaja Meer	Sulemanki	100	R-52957	Nk	Noor Wazeer	Sulemanki
74	R-51442	Sep	Muhammad Iqbal	Sulemanki	101	R-102690	Sep	Shah Hussain	Sulemanki
75	R-52481	Lnk	Mastan Shah	Sulemanki	102	R-25190	Hav	Muhammad Akbar	Rajshahi
76	R-51401	Sep	Muhammad Baz	Sulemanki	103	R-25080	Hav	Abdul Manan	Gurki
77	R-51058	Sep	Mumtaz Ahmed	Sulemanki	104	R-25765	Lnk	Muhammad Shafee	Gurki
78	R-25818	Lnk	Khan Wazeer	Sulemanki	105	R-26298	Sep	Saif Ullah	Gurki
79	R-50853	Lnk	Muhammad Aslam	Sulemanki	106	R-26703	Sep	Abdul Sattar	Kamalpur
80	R-10292	Sep	Bagh Ali	Sulemanki	107	R-27140	Sep	Raja Khan	Kamalpur
81	R-9542	Sep	Parpola Khan	Sulemanki	108	R-27210	Sep	Anar Gull	Kamalpur



					1		1		
109	R-10352	Sep	Ghulam Muhammad	Sulemanki	123	R-27242	Sep	Muhammad Waris	Kamalpur
110	R-10635	Sep	Sultan Khan	Bangal	124	R-27279	Sep	Allah Razi	Kamalpur
111	R-11108	Sep	Nazar Hussain	Bangal	125	R-27381	Sep	Ghulam Muhammad	Rajshahi
112	R-8757	Sep	Noor Pgal	Bangal	126	R-27497	Sep	Muhammad Ilyas	Rajshahi
113	R-8240	Hav	Abdul Rehman	Bangal	127	R-27594	Sep	Shah Wali	Rajshahi
114	R-11365	Sep	Muhammad Khan	Bangal	128	R-27884	Sep	Muhammad Akhtar	Rajshahi
115	R-11260	Sep	Muhammad Mushtaq	Bangal	129	R-28037	Sep	Muhammad Sadique	Rajshahi
116	R-11107	Sep	Abdul Razaq	Taboor	130	R-28091	Hav	Ahmed Khan	Rajshahi
117	R-11109	Sep	Muhammad Yaqoob	Dawood	131	R-28031	Sep	Abdul Razaq	Rajshahi
118	R-8038	Hav	Anayet Hussain Shah	Sialkot	132	R-28096	Hav	Anwar Ul Haq	Rajshahi
119	R-11288	Sep	Muhammad Riaz	Sialkot	133	R-26612	Sep	Muhammad Alam	Rajshahi
120	R-27691	Hav	Sultan Ahmed	Rajshahi	134	R-27119	Sep	Muhammad Rafique	Rajshahi
121	R-25426	Lnk	Yar Din	Kasur	135	R-10036	Sep	Muhammad Fazal	Rajshahi
122	R-10015	Sep	Abdul Latif	Kasur	136	R-9770	Sep	Muhammad Rafique	Rajshahi
109	RJ-2169	SI	Gul Subhan	Kasur	137	R-10192	Sep	Muhammad Ishaq	Rajshahi
110	R-8710	Sep	Gull Akbar	Rajshahi	138	R-100100	Sep	Abdur Rehman	Badeen
111	R-10184	Sep	Ameer Mukhtar	Rajshahi	139	RJ-6112	SI	Sad Akram	Badeen
112	R-8774	Sep	Gula Khan	Rajshahi	140	R-102603	Sep	Ghulam Rasool	Badeen
113	R-9464	Sep	Zaman Shah	Rajshahi	141	R-101478	Sep	Niaz Hussain	Badeen
114	R-8866	Sep	Ameer Gull	Rajshahi	142	R-101890	Sep	Fateh Muhammad	Badeen
115	R-9526	Sep	Khan Draz	Rajshahi	143	R-102985	Lnk	Muhammad Khan	Badeen
116	R-8794	Sep	Hashim Khan	Head Marala	144	R-101369	Sep	Ali Mrdan	Badeen
117	R-8337	Lnk	Muhammad Ali	Head Marala	145	R-102089	Sep	Muhammad Aslam	Badeen
118	R-9027	Lnk	Lehrasab Khan	Head Marala	146	R-100214	Hav	Muhammad Ayoub	Badeen
119	R-9590	Sep	Ameer Hussain Jan	Head Marala	147	R-101494	Sep	Ghulam Nabi	Badeen
120	R-9663	Sep	Zawandi Gull	Head Marala	148	R-103148	Sep	Mumtaz Ali	Badeen
121	R-8473	Nk	Qasim Khan	Narowal	149	R-100979	Sep	Muhammad Ayoub	Badeen
122	R-101519	Sep	Abdul Lateef	Narowal	150	R-103166	Lnk	Anayat Masih	Badeen



151	R-101869	Sep	Muhammad Iqbal Shah	Narowal	179	R-1010	Sep	Safdar Hussain	Bangal
152	R-100920	Lnk	Muhammad Musa	Narowal	180	R-52657	Sep	Ilyas Meer	Bangal
153	R-100339	Sep	Bahadar Khan	Narowal	181	R-50686	Lnk	Muhammad Ashraf	Bangal
154	R-101413	Sep	Saif Ur Rehman	Narowal	182	R-51719	Sep	Muhammad Arshad	Bahawalpur
155	R-102323	Sep	Muhammad Naseer	Badeen	183	R-53009	Sep	Aowdan Khan	Bahawalpur
156	R-102119	Sep	Faiz Ahmed Khan	Badeen	184	R-51190	Sep	Nazar Muhammad	Bahawalpur
157	R-102368	Sep	Majeed Khan	Bangal	185	R-50934	Sep	Janat Khan	Bahawalpur
158	R-102579	Sep	Muhammad Idress	Bangal	186	R-51243	Lnk	Gull Nazim	Bahawalpur
159	R-51266	Lnk	Dur Badshah	Bangal	187	R-53866	Lnk	Samndar Khan	Bahawalpur
160	R-51025	Sep	Manzoor Ahmed	Bangal	188	R-52085	Lnk	Gull Zameen	Bahawalpur
161	R-50406	Hav	Muhammad Nawaz	Bangal	189	R-50325	Sep	Anar Khan	Bahawalpur
162	R-50014	Hav	Lal Khan	Bangal	190	R-52185	Sep	Habib Ullah	Bahawalpur
163	R-52774	Hav	Merza Muhammad Khan	Bangal	191	R-50138	Hav	Muhammad Arshad	Bahawalpur
164	R-52748	Lnk	Mansab Khan	Bangal	192	R-50826	Sep	Abdul Razaq	Bahawalpur
165	R-52886	Sep	Ishtiaq Ahmed	Bahawalpur	193	R-10047	Sep	Inayat Hussain	Bahawalpur
166	R-50499	Nk	Ali Haidar	Bahawalpur	194	RJ-1106	SI	Muhammad Ayoub	Bahawalpur
167	R-52105	Sep	Khushi Muhammd	Bahawalpur	195	R-25489	Nk	Jangeer Khan	Narowal
168	R-52106	Sep	Muhammad Ismail	Bahawalpur	196	R-101063	Sep	Muhammad Aslam	Narowal
169	R-53779	Sep	Abdul Aziz	Bahawalpur	197	R-102718	Sep	Sikandar Khan	Narowal
170	R-51618	Lnk	Rasool Khan	Bahawalpur	198	R-25948	Hav	Rajab Ali	Bahawalpur
171	R-53400	Sep	Mazhar Hussain	Bahawalpur	199	R-25898	Sep	Khan Badsha	Bahawalpur
172	RJ-3126	SI	Muhammad Aslam	Bahawalpur	200	R-26349	Sep	Muhammad Khan	Bahawalpur
173	R-53424	Sep	Bashir Ahmed	Bahawalpur	201	R-51373	Sep	Rais Khan	Bahawalpur
174	R-53188	Sep	Noor Muhammad	Bahawalpur	202	R-10999	Sep	Noor Zaman	Bahawalpur
175	R-51684	Sep	Anar Jan	Bahawalpur	203	R-9141	Sep	Aslam Khan	Bahawalpur
176	R-51517	Sep	Allah Ditta	Bahawalpur	204	R-100519	Nk	Muhammad Ashraf	Bahawalpur
177	R-51134	Nk	Khan Muhammad	Bahawalpur	205	R-26820	Hav	Sher Khan	Bahawalpur
178	R-52236	Sep	Hashim Khan	Bahawalpur					



Shuhada – Internal Security Duty

Ser No.	Rank	Name	Date of Shahadat	Sector	Ser No.	Rank	Name	Date of Shahadat	Sector
1	Lnk	Muhammad Bashir	1-10-1984	Indus Rangers	22	Sep	Muhammad Sharif	2-10-1984	Indus Rangers
2	Lnk	Masat Ali	10-10-1984	Indus Rangers	23	Sep	Zafar Iqbal	28-5-1985	Indus Rangers
3	Sep	Muhammad Nazeer	8-2-1972	Indus Rangers	24	Sep	Naseer Iqbal	23-8-1986	Indus Rangers
4	Sep	Muhabat Ali	13-10-2005	Chenab Rangers	25	Sep	Akram Khan	16-6-1986	Desert Rangers
5	Sep	Bagh Ali	8-2-1986	Desert Rangers	26	Lnk	Muhammad Aslam	16-12-1964	Desert Rangers
6	Sep	Ghulam Badshah	28-8-1988	Desert Rangers	27	Sep	Muhammad Asif	16-6-2004	Chenab Rangers
7	Nk	Muhammad Yousaf	1-3-2003	Desert Rangers	28	DSR	Muhammad Srfraz	12-1-2008	Desert Rangers
8	SI	Muhammad Jahangeer	24-5-2004	Desert Rangers	29	Nk	Muhammad Shareef	5-7-2004	Desert Rangers
9	Sep	Muzfar Khan	6-7-2004	Desert Rangers	30	Sep	Naeem Razaq	16-9-2004	Desert Rangers
10	Lnk	Zahid Hussain	11-9-2004	Desert Rangers	31	Lnk	Amjid Hussain	16-92004	Desert Rangers
11	Nk	Rehman Wali	17-1-2014	Desert Rangers	32	Sep	Mehboob Ali	22-1-2014	Desert Rangers
12	Lnk	Muhammad Rafique	23-12-2007	Sutlej Rangers	33	Maj	M. Shahid Ahmed Khalil	20-4-2006	Panjnad Rangers
13	Inspr	Muhammad Rizwan	2-11-2014	Sutlej Rangers	34	Sep	Muhammad Ashiq	3-9-2011	Panjnad Rangers
14	Lnk	Sultan Mehmood	2-11-2014	Sutlej Rangers	35	Sep	Abdul Hameed	13-10-2005	Panjnad Rangers
15	Nk	Muhammad Bashir	2-11-2014	Sutlej Rangers	36	Nk	Mubark Ali	3-7-2007	Panjnad Rangers
16	DSR	Ibraheem Khan	10-2-2010	Sutlej Rangers	37	DSR	Muhammad Abdullah	6-10-2006	Pakistan Rangers Academy
17	Sep	Nawazish Ali	8-7-2006	Chulistan Rangers	38	Sep	Ghulam Muhammad	3-7-2007	Pakistan Rangers Academy
18	Sep	Muhammad Nadeem	20-5-2008	Chulistan Rangers	39	Inspr	Saif Ur Rehman	25-6-2002	HQ Punjab Rangers
19	Lnk	Muhammad Nasrullah	4-3-2008	Chulistan Rangers	40	Maj Gen	Muhammad Nawaz	1-6-2011	HQ Punjab Rangers
20	Lt Col	Amir Abbas	1-6-2011	HQ Punjab Rangers	41	Cptn	Asif Nawaz	1-6-2011	HQ Punjab Rangers
21	Sub	Ibad Ullah	1-6-2011	HQ Punjab Rangers	42	DSR	Saleem Khan	10-2-2010	HQ Punjab Rangers



Shuhada – Border Duty

Ser No.	Rank	Name	Year	Sector	Ser No.	Rank	Name	Year	Sector
1	Lnk	Muhammad Ashraf	7-8-1989	Chenab Rangers	15	SI	Muhammad Rafique	27-4-1992	Chenab Rangers
2	SI	Hakim Ali	2-3-1993	Chenab Rangers	16	Nk	Muhammad Aslam	7-11-1993	Chenab Rangers
3	Lnk	Muzafar Ahmed	7-3-1997	Chenab Rangers	17	Lnk	Muhammad Akram	10-1-1998	Chenab Rangers
4	Nk	Javed Akhtar	23-6-1999	Chenab Rangers	18	Sep	Muhammad Munir	17-2-11999	Chenab Rangers
5	Sep	Tariq Mehmood	30-10-1999	Chenab Rangers	19	Sep	Fiaz Ahmed	5-7-1999	Chenab Rangers
6	Sep	Shoukat Hayat	18-9-2000	Chenab Rangers	20	Sep	Ijaz Ahmed	15-12-1999	Chenab Rangers
7	Nk	Iqbal Hussain	3-12-2001	Chenab Rangers	21	Lnk	Abid Hussain	24-10-2000	Chenab Rangers
8	Nk	Imran Ali	2-6-2002	Chenab Rangers	22	DSR	Muhammad Sadiq	2-6-2002	Chenab Rangers
9	Sep	Muhammad Hasnat	8-10-2002	Chenab Rangers	23	Sep	Noor Ul Islam	8-6-2002	Chenab Rangers
10	Sep	Ashiq Hussain	24-3-2002	Chenab Rangers	24	Lnk	Muhammad Azam	19-8-2002	Chenab Rangers
11	Sep	Muhammad Israr	17-10-2003	Chenab Rangers	25	Inspr	Jamsheed Aftab	27-1-2003	Chenab Rangers
12	Lnk	Safdar Hussain	31-12-2014	Chenab Rangers	26	Sep	Khalid Muneer	26-7-2003	Chenab Rangers
13	SI	Muhammad Aslam	30-9-2001	Sutlej Rangers	27	Nk	Muhammad Riaz	31-12-2014	Chenab Rangers
14	Hav	Muhammad Ilyas	20-5-2001	Desert Rangers	28	Sep	Muhammad Razaq	4-9-1999	Desert Rangers
15	Lnk	Maqsood Ahmed	18-6-2002	Desert Rangers					



Endnote - History of History

Preservation and creation of history is an integral part of military life and Rangers are no exception. In a way, the Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) traces its history to 1866 when the Bahawalpur State Police was raised, it also have a right to link its history to 1861 when the Sindh Police was raised. Present work is the final act of the idea that was hatched in 2011 by Lieutenant General Mian Hilal then Director General.

At the beginning of 2016, Armour, Artillery and respective Infantry Regiments were asked by General Headquarters to compile their history. Later, Civil Armed Forces were also asked to compile their history as well. Timelines were also given for submission of compiled History.

In this backdrop, Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) was also required to compile their History. Colonel Aftab Rameez, Deputy Sector Commander, Desert Rangers hence was entrusted with the responsibility of compilation of Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) history in August 2015 and this is how we met each other. The draft of Major Ijaz Sindhu was the random footprints which provided the loose ends of history. The most significant contribution of Major Ijaz was tracing the family of SP Haq Nawaz Tiwana. Colonel Aftab contributed in having long hours of interviews with Major General Hussain Mehdi Ex Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) which lasted for well over five hours.

Before start of compiling the history, I travelled with Punjab Rangers Lance Naik Hakim (Gunman) and Sepoy Azeem (Driver) and visited sectors, corps, wings and posts along the eastern border. Every post has a tale to be narrated, and every Ranger has a bit of history in himself. The official acts, ordinances, official publications, correspondences and six monthly Nigarn magazine of Pakistan Rangers (since 1981) stands out as the major source and helped in compilation of history. A draft of 60,000 words was ready by end September; it was then edited by Colonel Aftab Rameez, to bring it in line with the official guidelines.

In mid-October, Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan, Director General Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) after reading the draft, suggested that it should be vetted for authenticity. Thus a board of officers would get together at 2030 hours at the operations room at Headquarters Pakistan Rangers (Punjab) and draft was read on a wide screen. The session would last till 0100 hours without fail for a week. Sepoy Hafiz Noman was a great help, both in terms of photography and archiving of data. Designing and layout has been carried out by Colonel Aftab Rameez, with the technical assistance of Mr Aamir Ali {Topical Press}.

In the end, I owe to Major General Azhar Naveed Hayat Khan and Colonel Aftab Rameez for having trust in me.



Acknowledgements

I owe debt of gratitude to the number of persons who have assisted me in the research, documentation and providing support in terms of facilitation and access to the valuable documents and visit to various places in the area of responsibility of the Punjab Rangers.

Without them the completion of this book would not have been possible. We owe them a lot:-

Brigadier Arshad Mahmood

Lieutenant Colonel Asim

Lieutenant Colonel Shahid

Lieutenant Colonel Tariq

Senior Superintendent Rangers Abdul Raouf Awan

Major Waheed Bukhari

Major Ijaz Sandhu

Senior Superintendent Rangers Aamir Islam

Naik Clerk Muhammad Javed

Naik Maqbool ul Haq

Sepoy Naushad Khurram

Sepoy Muhammad Bahadar

Sepoy Hafiz Noman

Bibliography



Major General Fazal Muqeem Khan, The Story of the Pakistan Army, Rawalpindi, Army Education Press, 1961

Philip Mason, A Matter of Honour, Army Education Press

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial series Punjab, Sang-e-Meel Publication Kamran Azam Soharwardi, Sindh k 'Azla' Zahid Bashir Printers, Lahore

Asad Saleem Shaikh, Nagar Nagar Punjab

KaziAhmed, A Geography of Pakistan Oxford University Press
Justice Syed Shameem Hussain, Creation of Pakistan Army Book Club
Ch. Muhammad Ali, The Emergence of Pakistan, National Book Foundation
Altaf Gauhar, Pakistan Year Book 1969, National Publishing House Limited
Mukhtar Bhatti, Twenty Years of Sports in Pakistan, Bhatti Publication Lahore
Altaf Gauhar, Twenty Years of Pakistan 1947-1967, Pakistan Publication

Malik Muhammad Din, Bahawalpur State with Map 1904, Sang-e-Meel Publication Lahore

Ishtiaq Ahmed, The Punjab Bloodied, Partitioned and Cleansed, Oxford University Press

Lieutenant General Mahmud Ahmed (Retired), History of Indo-Pak War-1965, Services Book Club

Masud ul Hasan, Short Encyclopedia of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Centenary Publication

Brigadier ZA Khan (Retired), The Way it Was, Services Book Club,2004.

Major General Rafiuddin Ahmed, History of the Bloch Regiment 1939-1956, The Bloch Regimental Center

Major General Shaukat Riaz (Retired), The Pakistan Army War 1965, Army Education Press, 1981

Brigadier Saeed Ahmed, Indo-Pak Calash in Rann of Kutch (1965), Army Education Press, 1973

Mujtaba Razvi, Frontiers of Pakistan, Army Education Press,1971

Fazal Muqeem Khan, Pakistan's Crisis in Leadership, National Book Foundation, 1971

Asad Saleem Shaikh, Punjab Say Punjab, Syed M. Shah Printers Lahore, 2008 Ahmed Salim, Lahore 1947, Sang-e-Meel Publication, 2006

Soldiers Speak Pakistan Army Journal 1956-1981, Army Education Press, 1981

Gazetteer of the Sialkot District 1920, Sang-e-Meel Publication

Major Aamir Mushtqa Cheema (Retired), North Waziristan Militia 1995-2012 Toci Scouts, The Army Press

Men at War, Army Education Press

Major Aamir Mushtaq Cheema (Retired), History of Pakistan Army Aviation 1947-2007, The Army Press

WO-8592 Infantry Training Volume I, Infantry Platoon Weapons Pamphlet No.7, Grenades 1951

WO-8903 Infantry Training Volume I, Infantry Platoon Weapons Pamphlet No. 3, 1955

GSP-1428 60 mm Mortar, 1970

GSP-1406 Trained Soldiers All Arms Exercises in Handling of Weapons 30 Browning MG/7.62 HMG, 106mm RR/75mm RR, 3-inch Mortar/82mm Mortar, 1969

GSP-1225 Infantry Training Volume I Infantry Platoon Weapons Pamphlet No. 8, The Light Mortar (2-Inch), 1961

GSP-1124 Infantry Training Volume II Infantry Heavy Weapons Pamphlet No. 24-A The Medium Gun Part II-Drill and Training, 1954

GSP-1309 Browning Automatic Rifle, 1964

GSP-1376 Infantry Training Infantry Platoon Weapons 40 mm Rocket Launcher, 1967

GSP-1010 Army Training Pakistan, Pakistan Army Battle Instruction No. 5, 1948

GSP-1020 Army Training Pakistan, Pakistan Army Battle Instruction No. 3, Staff Work in Peace and War Part III Administration, 1950

WO-8828 Warfare in Undeveloped Countries Part I Desert Warfare, 1954

GSP-1229 Trained Soldiers All Arms Exercises in Handling of Weapons 30 Browning Machine Gun 106 mm rifle and 3 Inch Mortar, 1961

WO-8930 Infantry Training Volume I Infantry Platoon Weapons Pamphlet No. 11, Trained Solders All Arms Exercises in Handling of Weapons, 1955

GSP-1420 7.62 mm Machine Gun (MG-IA3), 1970

GSP-1281 US Rifle Calibre 30 MI 1964

Nigran April 2008, September 2008, January 2009, March 2009, July 2009, October 2009, December 2009, June 2010, January 2011, June 2012, January 2013, July 2013 and December 2015

Corps Histories of Sutlej Rangers, Desert Rangers, Chenab Rangers, Cholistan Rangers, Panjnad Rangers

Policy Letters on Uniform By Headquarters Punjab Rangers

Post Mission Reports on Internal Security by Punjab Rangers, 2011,2012,2013,2014, 2015.

Record of Biannual Meetings 2000-2015

Record of Wing Commanders Meetings in Desert Sector

Ministry of interior Policy Brief on Reorganization of Civil Armed Forces, 1978

Briefing & Presentations by RPS, RITE, REPAID, PRWVI

Commitment Board & Record of Wahga Wing

Induction Policy Punjab Rangers

Record of Discipline in Punjab Rangers 2014-2016